DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 212 507 SO 013 711

AUTHOR Vavrus, Linda Gire; Cadieux, Ron
TITLE Women in Development: A Selected Annotated Bibliography and Resource Guide. Annotated Bibliography #1.
INSTITUTION Michigan State Univ., East Lansing. Non-Formal Education Information Center.
SPONS AGENCY Agency for International Development (IDCA), Washington, D.C. Office of Women in Development.
PUB DATE 80
NOTE 69p.; Not available from EDRS in paper copy due to small print type throughout original document.
AVAILABLE FROM Michigan State University, Institute for International Studies in Education, Non-Formal Education Information Center, 237 Erickson Hall, East Lansing, MI 48824 (free).

EDRS PRICE MF01 Plus Postage. PC Not Available from EDRS.
DESCRIPTORS Agriculture; Annotated Bibliographies; *Career Development; *Developing Nations; Education; Employed Women; Family Life; *Females; *Feminism; Food; Health; Individual Development; Nontraditional Occupations; Organizations (Groups); Professional Training; Sex Discrimination; Sex Role
IDENTIFIERS Africa; Asia; Europe; Latin America; Middle East; *Women in Development Programs

ABSTRACT

This annotated bibliography on the subject of women in development is compiled from the resource collection of the Non-Formal Education Information Center of Michigan State University. Planned development efforts are beginning to reflect a greater appreciation of nontraditional, as well as traditional, role options for women. Moreover, constraints imposed by political, social, economic, and cultural traditions are being more realistically acknowledged as affecting the attitudes toward women's roles held by both men and women. The frustrating reality faced by many planners is that, despite costly programs designed to enhance the involvement of women in national development efforts, attitudes and values must be enlightened before there will be major changes in the global status and treatment of women. The materials listed in this bibliography were chosen because they represent efforts to treat realistically the myriad issues embedded in these topics dealing with women in development. The bibliography is organized according to the following classification scheme: (1) references dealing with the topical areas of general development, agriculture and food production, education, employment and work, family, nutrition, and health; (2) references dealing with the regional areas of Africa and the Middle East, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean; (3) journals and periodicals; (4) bibliographies; (5) international organizations and organizations from Africa and the Middle East, Asia and the Pacific, Europe and North America, and Latin America and the Caribbean; and (6) recent acquisitions. (Author/RM)

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ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY #1

Women in Development: A Selected Annotated Bibliography and Resource Guide

Prepared by
Linda Gire Vavrus with Ron Cadieux
and the staff of the
Non-Formal Education Information Center

1980

SP013 711

NON-FORMAL EDUCATION INFORMATION CENTER

Institute for International Studies in Education
College of Education, Michigan State University
513 Erickson Hall
East Lansing, Michigan 48824, USA

(517) 355-5522

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THE STAFF OF THE

NON-FORMAL EDUCATION INFORMATION CENTER

1976 - 1980

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Loal Ames
Ellen Bortei-Doku
Earl Brigham
Ron Cadieux
Zach Chuenyane
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FOREWORD

Through its series of Annotated Bibliographies, the NFE Information Center seeks to facilitate the sharing of materials among those actively engaged in non-formal education for development. The field of non-formal education is being built not only by a diverse transnational network of researchers and practitioners, but also by persons who are themselves the expected beneficiaries of NFE. For this reason, relevant literature is burgeoning from a variety of sources often eluding those most eager to access it.

This Annotated Bibliography on the subject of women in development is compiled from the resource collection of the NFE Information Center. All of the materials highlighted have been brought to our attention by persons in the worldwide NFE network, thus giving us a sense of how may are addressing this crucial area. Interest in the subject is characterized by a common concern for the dynamic situation of women interacting with changing socioeconomic conditions and processes. Special focus is found on the changing statuses, roles, relationships and opportunities of poor women, particularly as these are affected by development policies and practices.

Many people have played significant parts in the conceptualization of this series, but I would like to acknowledge the special contributions of Mary Joy Pigozzi, Assistant Director of the NFE Center. Mary first suggested the series, both as a service to planners and practitioners and as a means to better respond to the dozens of topically oriented requests directed to the Center weekly. In recognition of various others who have contributed annotations to the series, page 4 of this bibliography

lists persons who have served on the Center staff between 1976 and 1980.

As always, we invite your contributions and welcome your comments.

Joan M. Claffey, Director
NFE Information Center

This series of Annotated Bibliographies is published by the Non-Formal Education Information Center in cooperation with the Agency for International Development, Office of Education and Office of Women in Development.

INTRODUCTION

In 1978 The NFE Exchange published an issue focusing on "Women in Development" (Issue No. 13, 1978/3) because of the prominence this subject has assumed in the literature related to development and non-formal education. In that issue, a bibliography on women presented a selected listing of documents and publications from the NFE Information Center Library. Subsequent issues updated the listing by giving special attention to printed materials that highlighted the role of women within the context of specific topical areas.

The issues and problems associated with the subject continue to receive much attention. Recognizing a need to consolidate information presented in past issues of The NFE Exchange, the increased interest expressed by readers, and the great volume of material which continues to be generated on the subject, the research staff of the NFE Information Center has prepared the following annotated bibliography. Although several references are listed which are considered to be "standard" on the subject, an attempt has been made to emphasize the literature available since 1976.

In many respects, publications since 1976 reflect a heightened understanding, worldwide, of the unique needs and problems of women, particularly in developing countries. The dominant theme continues to be the integration of women in development. Planned development efforts are beginning to reflect a greater appreciation of non-traditional, as well as traditional, role options for women. Moreover, constraints imposed by political, social, economic and cultural traditions are being more realistically acknowledged as affecting the attitudes towards women's roles held by both men and women. The frustrating reality faced by many planners is that, despite costly programs designed to enhance the involvement of women in national development efforts, attitudes and values must be enlightened before there will be major changes in the global status and treatment of women.

The reference sources were chosen because they represent efforts to treat realistically the myri[illegible] issues embedded in those topics dealing with women in development. It is hoped that this bibliography will assist persons on all levels who are interested in this vital and timely subject.

References and resources are organized according to the following c[illegible]assification scheme.

1.0 Annotated References

This section includes annotations of selected books, documents, and specific articles arranged into two major subsections. The first subsection is a listing by topic of resources on women that have a general or global emphasis. Topics covered are: general development; agriculture and food production; education; employment and work; and family, nutrition and health.

The second subsection organizes those references which have a specific geographical focus. Much of the information presented here is in the form of project reports, case studies of development efforts in particular countries, and specialized resource guides. Regions covered include: Africa and the Middle East; Asia and the Pacific; and Latin America and the Caribbean.

2.0 Journals and Periodicals

This section includes an alphabetical, annotated listing of journals, newsletters, and periodicals concerned primarily with women. Additionally, an effort has been made to identify special issues of other periodicals which have addressed women-related topics.

3.0 Bibliographies

Given the proliferation of materials available on women and development, it is impossible to cover a subject of such breadth in a single bibliography. Several excellent bibliographies have been compiled which focus on specialized topical or geographical areas. This section includes additional bibliographies that provide in-depth listings of references and resources. Many of these bibliographies will be particularly valuable to development planners and researchers who wish to locate references predating the period that is given the major emphasis in the present bibliography (1976-80).

4.0 Organizations

This section presents a listing by geographical regions of organizations that deal with issues related to women and development. Many of these organizations disseminate up-to-date specialized information through newsletters, other printed materials, and multi-media resources which the interested reader may find worthwhile to request directly from the source. The organizations listed represent the following regions: International -- including Union Nations-sponsored organizations and other agencies with a worldwide purview; Africa and the Middle East; Asia and the Pacific; Europe and North America; and Latin America and the Caribbean.

5.0 Recent Acquisitions

Acknowledging the reality that any annotated bibliography will become incomplete even as it is being prepared for publication, this final section contains an alphabetical listing of recent contributions to the NFE Center.

--Linda G. Vavrus

1.0 ANNOTATED REFERENCES

1.1 TOPICAL REFERENCES

1.11 GENERAL DEVELOPMENT

ACTION/Peace Corps. Peace Corps Program and Training Journal. Vol. 4, No. 6, 1977. ACTION/Peace Corps, Office of Multilateral and Special Programs, Washington, D.C. 20525, USA.

Two articles in this issue look specifically at women's relationship to appropriate technology. One of them, "Appropriate Technology for Women of the Developing Countries" by Elizabeth O'Kelly examines ways in which women have formed organizations to help them use improved technologies and to insure the continuity of development programs after assistance is withdrawn.

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Agency for International Development (AID/WID). International Directory of Women's Development Organizations. 1977. Office of Women in Development (PPC/WID), Agency for International Development, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20523, USA.

Designed to provide contacts among women's organizations, resource groups, and the international development community, the directory lists names, addresses, and other pertinent information on development-related women's organizations in over 130 countries. Also includes information on international organizations and resource groups involved in activities of interest to women's organizations. 311 pp.

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Agency for International Development (AID/WID). Report to Congress on Women in Development. 1978. Office of Women in Development (PPC/WID), Agency for International Development, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20523, USA.

An assessment of the impact of United States development programs on women, the document describes AID projects designed to promote the role of women as equal partners with men in the development process. The activities of the Office of Women in Development are listed and a separate section explains the data AID uses. 206 pp. + appendices.

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Agency for International Development (AID/WID). Women in Development at the UN/FAO World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development. 1979. Office of Women in Development (PPC/WID), Agency for International Development, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20523, USA.

Believing that the issue of women in development is closely related to issues of agrarian reform and rural development, this packet of materials was prepared by WID/AID for the UN/FAO Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development held in Rome, Italy (July 1979). In addition to a U.S. position paper on "Integration of Women in Development," a series of briefing papers and paper abstracts are included on a variety of topics of importance to women: land reform, agriculture inputs, extension services, non-agricultural employment and organizations. The authors review existing research, identify obsticles women face in rural development and suggest policy implications. 20 pp.

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American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service, Inc. (ACVAFS). Criteria for Evaluation of Development Projects Involving Women. 1975. Subcommittee on Women in Development of the Committee on Development Assistance, American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service, Inc., 200 Park Avenue South, New York, New York 10003, USA.

Though designed primarily for use by U.S. voluntary agencies in evaluating their overseas programs for women, the document provides useful guidelines for examining all types of development programs. Also discussed are training courses for national and international development planners and public information courses for groups concerned with global issues. Case studies of six projects illustrate how various criteria can be used to conduct an on-going evaluation of the design, implementation and follow-up phases of projects. 44 pp.

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Axinn, Nancy W. Female Emancipation Versus Female Welfare. 1979. Available from Non-Formal Education Information Center, Institute for International Studies in Education, College of Education, Michigan State University, 513 Erickson Hall, East Lansing, Michigan 48824, USA.

Discusses the concepts of emancipation and welfare as they may be interpreted for women in subsistence-level, rural societies in developing countries. The author specifically focuses on the ecology of the family unit from a holistic viewpoint which stresses human-environment interdependence. When developing technological assistance programs, particularly in the agricultural sector, she advocates that more attention be given to how those programs benefit the total ecosystem in a given cultural context. Axinn is critical of the "what worked for us will work for you" assumption which often guides efforts to transfer western technology to traditional societies. 5 pp.

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Birdsall, Nancy and William P. McGreevey. The Second Sex in the Third World: Is Female Poverty a Development Issue? 1978. Available from the International Center for Research on Women, 2000 P Street, N.W., No. 403, Washington, D.C. 20036, USA.

Highlights some of the main findings of "Women in Poverty: What Do We Know?" a workshop held at Elkridge, Maryland in 1978. Women and Work, Women and Want, Women and Household Structures, and Measurement Issues were the four major issues discussed at the workshop which was organized by the International Center for Research on Women and sponsored by the U.S. Agency for International Development. 36 pp.

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Boserup, Ester. Woman's Role in Economic Development. 1970. St. Martin's Press, Inc., 175 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10010, USA.

A pioneering study which surveys women's participation in various economic sectors in developing and developed countries. Women's activities in different farming systems, the impact of modernizing agriculture on their labor and productivity, concepts of land ownership, and other influences resulting from Western contacts are examined in selected African and Asian countries. Similarly, migration and the consequent change from an agricultural to a non-agricultural means of livelihood, as well as the emergence of more trade, industrial and professional work opportunities are analyzed in terms of their effect on women's social and economic status. 283 pp.

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Boserup, Ester and Christina Lijencrantz. Integration of Women in Development. Why, When, How. 1975. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Plaza, New York, New York 10019, USA.

Attempts to explain how and why women's participation in development presents special problems. Notes that development often results in the loss of many income-generating activities for women and emphasizes the need to plan for alternative employment if countries are to benefit from the female labor force. In addition to making better use of human resources, this approach is viewed as a way to improve income distribution. Concludes that the inclusion of women in all aspects of society, though a slow process, will benefit the whole society. Appendix contains a useful checklist to assist planners make use of women's contributions in the development process. 42 pp.

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Castillo, Gelia T. "The Changing Role of Women in Rural Societies: A Summary of Trends and Issues." RTN Seminar Reports. No. 12, February 1977. The Agricultural Development Council, Inc., 1290 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10019, USA.

Based on research from 23 countries, this report of an August 1976 seminar presents a number of general conclusions about women in rural societies. Examines trends such as the "feminization" of agriculture, the omission of female contributions in labor statistics, and changing employment opportunities for women. Also discusses issues related to the lack of training opportunities for rural women, the effects of development on women's status, and women's participation in the economy and decision making. 11 pp.

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Ceulemans, Mieke and Guido Fanconnier. Mass Media: The Image, Role, and Social Conditions of Women. 1979. Mass Communication Documentation Centre, 7 Place de Fontenoy, 75700, Paris, France.

The power of the mass communication media to influence human values, attitudes and conduct, and to promote social change on a worldwide scale, is a reality of modern times. In this comprehensive and insightful report, the authors review the current literature and analyze the relationships between mass media and the role and status of women. Information is categorically presented about mass media operations in Europe, Asia, Africa, Latin America and North America. The report focuses on the content of radio, television, film and press as being the most influential means through which images of women are conveyed to mass audiences. The authors conclude that overall, despite recent national and international attention directed at improving women's status, mass media images of women are outdated and highly sex-role stereotyped, favoring traditional domestic roles and sexual appeal to men. The professional status of women in media-related occupations is also examined. One of the main reasons suggested for the continued sexual discrimination in mass media is the "male-dominated, male-oriented and male-biased structure of the mass communications industry." The authors discuss the implications of their study, and offer suggestions for further research. Steps are also recommended which can be taken to correct discriminatory practices in the industry, encourage affirmative action programs for women, and increase the pressures on the media for change by women consumers. Includes an extensive, international testing of references on women and mass media. 78 pp.

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Columbia Human Rights Law Review (ed.). Law and the Status of Women. 1977. School of Law, Columbia University, New York, New York 10027, USA; or Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, United Nations Plaza, New York, New York 10017, USA.

Fifteen women lawyers examine laws affecting women in their respective countries. Beginning with an overview of women's position in relation to the legal system, the papers discuss political and civic rights, legal capacity, and rights involving marriage, property, and guardianship. Also covered are laws on access to education and training, employment, and health and family planning. Anticipated as

the first in a series focusing on a continuing worldwide assessment of women's legal rights, the volume suggests that law reform is a useful starting point because equality before the law is a necessary condition for furthering women's full potential in the total development effort. 371 pp. (A summary of this document is available from the Office of Women in Development, Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. 20523, USA.)

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Dulansey, Maryanne L. Women in Development: A Training Module. 1977. Consultants in Development, 2130 P Street, N.W., Suite 803, Washington, D.C. 20037, USA.

Originally prepared for regional field conferences of CARE personnel, this valuable training unit was developed as an aid to analyzing development projects with respect to women's social and economic roles. Included in the unit are suggestions for using group discussions, a case study, sample questions, and a bibliography of selected readings. 27 pp.

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Federal Republic of Germany. Report on Improving the Status of Women in Developing Countries. Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation. Annex II, HF-2720. 1977. Available from Non-Formal Education Information Center, Institute for International Studies in Education, College of Education, 513 Erickson Hall, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48824, USA.

Defines the contributions made by the Federal Republic of Germany toward improving the status of women in developing countries. Also analyzes the situation of such women in various social and economic sectors, as seen from particular regional standpoints. Using the goals of the World Plan of Action (adopted at the World Conference of the International Women's Year, Mexico City, 1975) as a guide, the report identifies areas of present and future action for Germany to consider. An appendix provides useful list of evaluation criteria for assessing the extent of integration of women into development projects. 28 pp.

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Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Food Aid and the Role of Women in Development. 1976. World Food Programme, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100, Rome, Italy.

The World Food Programme (WFP) recognizes the need to improve the status of women and increase their participation in the development process; since its establishment in 1962, it has helped millions of women. This booklet gives some examples of the practical ways in which food aid, combined with other forms of assistance, has been used. Health, nutrition, employment, education and training are areas which the WFP has affected. 43 pp.

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Fraser, Arvonne. Practical Aspects of Integrating Women in Development into a Basic Human Needs Program or Working and Learning for Development. Office of Women in Development (PPC/WID), Agency for International Development, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20523, USA.

Describes the responses of various organizations to the World Plan of Action developed at the Mexico City International Women's Year Conference in 1975. The author views education as an essential component in meeting basic human needs and maintains that any strategy to attain these goals must take women and the work they do into account. Includes practical proposals designed to encourage the development of local programs in which women and men, as equal partners, work toward the realization of individual and community goals. 21 pp.

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Fraser, Arvonne. Women in Development. 1977. Office of Women in Development (PPC/WID), Agency for International Development, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20523, USA.

In a succinct summary of some of the major issues related to women in development, the author examines roles in agriculture and as heads of households. Also describes the World Plan of Action for the Decade for Women and the activities of the Office of Women in Development. 12 pp.

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Germain, Adrienne. "Poor Rural Women: A Policy Perspective." A Ford Foundation Reprint from the Journal of International Affairs. Vol. 30, No. 2, Fall/Winter 1976-77. Available from the Ford Foundation Office of Reports, 320 East 43 Street, New York, New York 10017, USA.

A succinct summary of the complex issues and policy choices regarding rural women and the development process. The essay shows how past policy approaches reinforce the mothering roles of women and the welfare orientation of women's programs. The author suggests that explicit and difficult policy choices must be made if the situation is to be changed. To assist in this process, she identifies obstacles that have limited the effectiveness of past programs and recommends procedures for overcoming them. Of particular interest are five "myths" or assumptions which have guided priorities set for women's programs and policies. She also lists five criteria that appear to be important when focusing on the productive roles of women. 20 pp.

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Huston, Perdita. Message from the Village. 1978. Epoch B. Foundation, P.O. Box 1972, Grand Central Station, New York, New York 10017, USA.

Presents the thoughts, insights and wisdom of women from 130 villages in three continents. In an attempt to reverse the one-way communication process, the author met informally with local women to discuss their views on family planning and development. Some of these views challenge many general assumptions often made by development planners and administrators. A valuable book for those interested in seeing development from a different perspective. 142 pp.

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Huston, Perdita. Third World Women Speak Out: Interviews in Six Countries on Change, Development and Basic Needs. 1979. Praeger Publishers, 383 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10017, USA.

Reports on discussions and interviews held with women in Tunisia, Egypt, Sudan, Kenya, Sri Lanka and Mexico. Some topics traditionally associated with women such as the role of women within the family, nutrition, health, and family planning are thoughtfully examined. Reactions to issues such as political participation and leadership by women are also offered. Huston concludes by stressing the need to increase professional and public sensitivity to the realities of women's lives in developing countries. 153 pp.

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Jedlicka, Allen. The Transfer of Technology to Women: Some Issues to Consider. n.d. ACTION/Peace Corps, Office of Multilateral and Special Programs, Washington, D.C. 20525, USA.

Focuses on nine issues that need to be addressed before introducing new technologies. Among these are government policies restricting women's access to technology, religious beliefs, the availability of extension services to women, and the effect of technological advances on women's views of themselves and their role in the family.

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Lutheran World Federation. L. W. F. International Consultation for Women: Colombo, Sri Lanka 1976. 1976. Women's Desk, Lutheran World Federation, 150 Route de Ferney, CH-1211 Geneva, Switzerland.

Reports on the Lutheran World Federation's international meeting for Lutheran women and representatives of development organizations from all over the world, held in Colombo, Sri Lanka in 1976. The purpose of the conference was to define, analyze and make recommendations on the global needs of women in the areas of education, rural development, economic development, population education and women as agents for change. In all areas the priority needs were identified as awareness building and education for self-help. The participants devoted special attention to assessing the roles and status of women in churches and in ecumenical relations. The report includes texts of keynote lectures on women's self-reliance, women and human development, and women and proclamation. An interesting case study deals with the economic and political implications for women in the issue of bottle feeding babies. Of interest to church-affiliated, international and national organizations and women's groups seeking to promote development assistance for women. 109 pp.

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Max-Forson, Margaret. Progress and Obstacles in Achieving the Minimum Objectives of the World and Africa Plans of Action: A Critical Review. Doc. No. E/CN.14/ATRCW/79/W.D.I. 1979. United Nations Economic Comission for Africa (UNECA), P.O. Box 3001, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

In this report distributed at the Economic Commission for Africa's Second Regional Conference of the Integration of Women in Development, Lusaka, Zambia, 1979, the author summarizes the responses of African governments to a questionnaire assessing progress in implementing the World Plan of Action at national levels during 1975-1978. The report candidly reviews the limited gains made toward integrating women more fully in the development process in the areas of employment and related economic roles; education and training; health and nutrition; policy formulation, planning and monitoring; social and legal status; and political participation. Obstacles which have slowed overall progress toward World Plan of Action goals are identified and recommendations for future action are offered. Annexes include a listing of the WPA's minimum objectives for 1975-1980 and relevant statistics on the involvement of African women in various aspects of development. Of special interest for African development specialists and program planners. 56 pp + annexes.

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McAlphin, Michelle et al. (eds.). Women and National Development: The Complexities of Change. 1977. University of Chicago Press, 5801 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60637, USA.

A collection of papers presented at a conference held at Wellesley College, Massachusetts in June, 1976. The 35 papers by well-known authorities on women and development, cover a number of issues relating to women including models of development, changing modes of production, symbolic systems, migration, politics and institutions, education and participation in the labor force, and problems of research. 338 pp. Originally appeared as Signs: Journal of Women in Culture and Society, Vol. 3, No. 1, Autumn 1977. (A follow-up workshop for overseas participants was held shortly after the Wellesley conference. For

a summary of the Wingspread Workshop on Women and Development, contact the Johnson Foundation, Racine, Wisconsin 53401, USA.)

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McCaffrey, Kathleen M. Images of Women in the Literatures of Selected Developing Countries (Ghana, Senegal, Haiti, Jamaica), n.d. Prepared by Pacific Consultants for the Office of Women in Development (PPC/WID), Agency for International Development, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20523, USA.

Based on recurring questions and perceptions about women in developing countries from artistic works, identifies four common themes (food production, family structure, motherhood, and food and nutrition) which could be used as a frame of reference for integrating women into development projects. Suggests planners should be particularly sensitive to cultural differences and women's roles as they relate to these themes. 229 pp.

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Misch, Marion Ruth and Joseph B. Margolin. Rural Women's Groups as Potential Change Agents: A Study of Colombia, Korea and the Philippines. 1975. The Program of Policy Studies in Science and Technology, George Washington University, Washington, D.C. 20006, USA.

Examines the experiences of private and government sponsored women's groups in Colombia, Korea, and the Philippines. Common success factors and general recommendations for research and development in countries similar to those of the study are discussed. 101 pp.

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Mount Carmel International Training Center (MCTC) and the Council of Women's Organizations in Israel. International Seminar on Partnership of Men and Women in National Development. 1975. Available from the Mount Carmel International Training Centre for Community Services (MCTC), Haifa, Israel.

Reports on an August 1975 seminar in which participants from 19 countries met to assess the existing forms of partnership between men and women in family life, economic activity and community and national decision-making. 94 pp. + appendices.

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Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Informal DAC Meeting on the Role of Women in Development. Summary Report on the Meeting. 1978. Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, Development Co-operation Directorate, 2 rue Andre Pascal, 75775 Paris, Cedex 16, France.

Summarizes a conference on aid activities to promote the participation of women in development. The basic needs perspective is identified as essential for planners and those involved in setting development priorities. Annexes include several African case studies and a section on cooperation with non-governmental organizations. 8 pp. + annexes.

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Palmer, Ingrid. The Nemow Case. Case Studies of the Impact of Large Scale Development Projects on Women: A Series for Planners. Population Council International Programs Working Paper No. 7, 1979. Available from Office of Women in Development (PPC/WID), Agency for International Development, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20523, USA.

The author constructs a hypothetical field study (Nemow is "women" spelled backwards) which is based on real data from two unidentified actual development cases. Palmer demonstrates how the "Nemow Project" - intended to improve rice and fish production in a well-populated river valley near the seacoast - suffers from the failure to involve women in the initial planning and to give them adequate consideration in the project design. The resulting social losses to all are high. From the lessons learned, she offers much practical guidance to those involved in designing, implementing and evaluating comparable development projects. 92 pp.

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Papanek, Hanna. The Differential Impact of Programs and Policies on Women in Development. 1979. Available from Center for Asian Development Studies, Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts 02215, USA.

The author criticizes international agencies and national governments for their lack of serious commitment to the diagnosis of women's special needs and the design of development policies to meet those needs. Arguing that the biggest obstacle to effective development research and policy design is the present emphasis on isolated women's projects, Papanek states, "Women must be integrated into the development process not only symbolically, and through concrete local projects, but in the most central process of resource allocation in development planning." This paper presents a view which merits careful consideration from politicians, researchers and planners who are actively involved in development policies and programs. 16 pp.

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Presvelou, Clio. Participation of Women in Rural Development Programmes. UN Publication WS/E5494. 1973. Home Economics and Social Programmes, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.

Based on interviews with FAO officers, discusses the social visibility of rural women in different cultures and past and present obstacles to their participation in rural development programs. 48 pp.

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Secretariat for Women in Development. About Women in Development: A Resource Book. 1978. New TransCentury Foundation, 1789 Columbia Road, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009, USA.

Presents a collection of project profiles, funding sources, and case studies intended to stimulate ideas on planning and implementing projects that directly benefit women. Projects are divided into the following sections: Community Services, Communications, Agriculture/Rural Development, Formal and Non-Formal Education, Income Generation, Health, Nutrition, Fertility, Family Planning, and Research/Survey. 99 pp.

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Secretariat for Women in Development. Directory of Projects Involving Women, Volume III. 1980. Secretariat for Women in Development, New TransCentury Foundation, 1789 Columbia Road, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, USA.

The directory serves as a vehicle for sharing worldwide experiences of development work related to women. It also provides profiles of sixty women in development projects which may be of interest to field practitioners, representatives of agencies, program planners and project designers. This organization has also published Funding Resources for Women in Development Projects (n.d., 99 pp.) and Women in Development: A Resource List (1979, 86 pp.).

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Stephens, Betsy and Marcia Odell. "Professional Women in Development Assistance." Focus: Technical Cooperation. No. 2, 1977. Society for International Development, 1346 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, USA.

Examines discrimination against women who work with host governments or technical assistance agencies. pp. 3-5.

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Tinker, Irene. Women and Development: Final Report of a Workshop Conducted by the American Association for the Advancement of Science for the U.S. Department of State, United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development. 1979. American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1776 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, USA.

Summarizes the results of the first of four workshops held in preparation for the United Nation's Conference on Science and Technology for Development (August 1979). Participants included U.S. experts in the field of women and development. The importance of integrating women in all development planning efforts, rather than emphasizing creation of separate programs for women, and the recognition of women as a primary development resource were pivotal themes around which the following topics were discussed: national policy for development, education and training for development and technology for development. Twenty-one recommendations resulted which focused on (1) technology to help women meet basic resource needs (i.e., energy, food, water), and (2) income-generating technologies. Recommendations are presented according to organizations responsible for implementation: international agencies; national governments of developing countries, the U.S. government and professional associations.

Additionally, eleven background papers are included which support extensive involvement of women in all scientific and technological endeavors related to development. 189 pp. (The report and recommendations only are also available. 46 pp.)

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Tinker, Irene and Michele Bo Bramsen (eds.). Women and World Development. 1976. Overseas Development Council, 1717 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Suite 501, Washington, D.C., USA.

A valuable compilation of papers from a seminar on women in development held in Mexico City just prior to the International Women's Year World Conference. Includes case studies and background papers on particular aspects of development in various countries and discusses five workshops which identified specific issues related to women, 228 pp. (Available at no cost to women's organizations and institutions in Africa, Asia, and Latin America from the Office of Women in Development (PPC/WID), Agency for International Development, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20523, USA.)

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UN Commission on the Status of Women. Participation of Women in Community Development. UN Publication E.72.IV.8. 1972. United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, United Nations Plaza, New York, New York 10017, USA.

Highlights information about the participation of women in community development that has not been covered in other UN studies. Describes the nature and extent of women's participation in community development programs, and notes some of the ways in which such programs have helped to advance the status of women. Includes suggestions for increasing women's participation in and contribution to community development. 68 pp.

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UN Commission on the Status of Women. Report of the World Conference of the International Women's Year. UN Publication E.76.IV.1. 1976. United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, United Nations Plaza, New York, New York 10017, USA.

Enumerates principles underlying equality of women and their contribution to development and peace as discussed by conference delegates in Mexico City in June 1975. Summarizes IWY conference resolutions to integrate women into the development process and to promote their participation in economic and political decisions worldwide. 200 pp.

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United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Guidelines on the Integration of Women in Development. UN Publication G3100-1. 1977. United Nations Development Programme, Programme Policy and Evaluation Division, United Nations Plaza, New York, New York 10017, USA.

Identifies the many problems associated with involving women in the development process. Provides guidelines for UNDP officials to use in appraising projects. Includes an annotated list of references. 31 pp.

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United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Role and Activities of UNDP. Report by the Administrator, Addendum, Integration of Women in Development. 1978. Office of Women in Development (PPC/WID), Agency for International Development, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20523, USA.

UNDP's third report to the Governing Council presents an overview on worldwide progress made in integrating women in development projects and activities between 1975-1978 (earlier reports are DP/83 and DP/127). Country project reports are presented on a regional basis for Africa, Arab States, Asia and the Pacific, Europe, and Latin America. Within regions projects reported are grouped into five sectors: planning, rural development and extension services, primary health care and nutrition, formal and non-formal education, and vocational training. The report concludes that it appears women are becoming active participants in UNDP projects and programs, and efforts to integrate them in development are gathering momentum. Ongoing UNDP promotional and monitoring efforts are reported which are designed to sustain the integration process. 17 pp.

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United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Rural Women's Participation in Development. Evaluation Study No. 3. 1980. UNDP, United Nations Plaza, New York, New York 10017, USA.

A comprehensive study which presents findings of the Action-Oriented Assessment of Rural Women's Participation in Development undertaken by the UNDP in collaboration with several United Nations Agencies. As a contribution to the World Conference on the United Nations Decade for Women, in Copenhagen, Denmark (July 1980), the study offers practical information for governments on technical co-operation programs of special interest to rural women in developing countries. Based on activities carried on in Rwanda, the Syrian Arab Republic, Indonesia and Haiti, as representative of four major developing regions, information presented includes: (1) a broad look at the situation of women in each region as to employment, health, education/training, and their role in rural development; (2) brief descriptions of numerous UN-supported projects underway, and recommendations for new beneficial community-based programs emphasizing involvement of rural women; and (3) four in-depth country case studies that describe geographical, economic and social conditions and examine the position of women within those contexts. Findings identify two major factors inhibiting a fuller participation of rural women in development: lack of information on the part of planners, and insufficient involvement of women in decision-making. Recommendations for action by the UN development system toward filling these gaps are offered. 226 pp.

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United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA). Women's Programme: National Commissions on Women and Development and Women's Bureaux. 1975. Economic Commission for Africa, P.O. Box 3001, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

This brochure describes the structures and functions of National Commissions on Women and Development and Women's Bureaux. It is intended to provide guidelines for establishing similar organizations. Includes texts from UN-sponsored recommendations and resolutions regarding the establishment of women's institutions. 22 pp.

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Wilkes, Joy. "But We're Not Afraid to Speak Anymore." A Report on the Church World Service Consultation in India on Women in Development. 1977. Church World Services, 475 Riverside Drive, New York, New York 10027, USA.

Reports the results, methodology used and recommendations of a Church World Service-sponsored field study undertaken in India. Assesses the effect and impact of development programs supported by international voluntary and church-affiliated agencies, particularly with regard to women's participation in development. The report also includes five interesting case studies of development projects involving Indian women in the areas of health, city slum development, self-development, village water resource development, and cooperative community development. The suggestions offered would be of value to international voluntary agencies, and church groups interested in organizing development projects in developing countries. 40 pp.

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Women's Equity Action League (WEAL) Fund. Decade for Women: World Plan of Action. 1977. Women's Equity Action League Educational and Legal Defense Fund, 733 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005, USA.

A condensed version of the World Plan of Action for the Decade for Women adopted by representatives from 100 nations meeting in Mexico City at the United Nations World Conference for International Women's Year in July 1975. 18 pp.

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World Bank. Integrating Women into Development. 1975. The World Bank, 1818 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., USA.

Discusses the role of the World Bank in recognizing and promoting development activities for women. Briefly describes Bank supported projects in various countries. 29 pp.

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World Bank. Recognizing the "Invisible" Woman in Development: The World Bank's Experience. 1979. The World Bank, 1818 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20433, USA.

This booklet reviews some of the recent World Bank projects that have attempted to broaden women's opportunities in developing countries. 33 pp.

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World Bank. "Women and Development." Report, July-August 1977. The World Bank, Department of Information and Public Affairs, Room P-711, 1818 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20433, USA; or 66 Avenue d'Iena, 75116 Paris, France.

In an interview with the staff of Report, Gloria L. Scott, Advisor on Women in Development for the World Bank, and Arvonne Fraser, Coordinator, Office of Women in Development for the United States Agency for International Development discuss concerns of development program officials in integrating women into the development process. p. 4-6.

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Zeidenstein, S. Report on the First Two Years of the Integrated Rural Development Program (IRDP) Pilot Project Population Planning and Rural Women's Cooperatives. Available from the Non-Formal Education Information Center, Institute for International Studies in Education, College of Education, Michigan State University, 513 Erickson Hall, East Lansing, Michigan 48824, USA.

Reports the findings of a study on population planning and rural women's cooperatives. Membership in cooperatives entitles women to use credit facilities and receive training in rural economic activities, family planning, functional literacy and health care. The program seeks to make women financially independent and literate so that they can participate fully in development areas of concern to them. 107 pp.

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1.12 AGRICULTURE AND FOOD PRODUCTION

Dulansey, Maryanne L. Can Technology Help Women Feed Their Families? Post Harvest Storage, Processing and Cooking: Some Observations. 1979. Consultants in Development, 2130 P Street, N.W., Suite 803, Washington, D.C. 20037, USA.

In a paper prepared for the AAAS Workshop on Women and Development, held in Washington, D.C. (March 1979), Dulansey argues that modern technologies which are introduced into rural societies in developing countries often fail because developers do not account for or seriously involve women, the major users of food-related technology, as decision-makers in project planning and implementation. In order to effectively help rural women feed their families, technological innovations must meet two conditions: (1) Women must believe that the technology meets their perceived needs and will work for them, and (2) Women must be able to afford the technology and be convinced of the benefits of their investment. Various illustrations of development projects that have failed because they didn't meet these conditions are cited. 9 pp.

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Fisher, John L. Summary Report on the Conference on Women and Food. 1978. Consortium for International Development (CID), Executive Office, Utah State University, UMC 35, Logan, Utah 84322, USA.

Presents issues and recommendations discussed at a three-day conference on the role of women in meeting basic food needs in developing countries. Includes proposals for enhancing women's participation in projects and suggestions about ways in which private and international agencies can redesign technical assistance programs to better achieve this goal. 32 pp.

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Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Appropriate Technology and Women. 1978. Home Economics and Social Programs Service, Human Resources, Institutions and Agrarian Reform Division, Liaison Office for North American, 1776 5th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20437, USA.

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Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Guidelines for the Integration of Women in Agricultural and Rural Development Projects. Document No. W/K64542. 1977. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.

Presents guidelines to help FAO officials determine the extent of women's participation in different types of projects and identify areas in planned and ongoing projects where the women's component can be strengthened or added. Includes a series of questions for planners to use as a checklist in designing, implementing and evaluating projects. 8 pp.

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Hoskins, Marilyn W. Women in Forestry for Local Community Development: A Programming Guide. 1979. Office of Women in Development (PPC/WID), Agency for International Development, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20523, USA.

The author draws attention to how forestry development programs have ignored women, despite their expertise and traditional activities related to forestry and daily use of forestry products. She recommends that women be integrated in such programs and enumerates activities in which they might be involved. Also included are some helpful questions designed to assist planners in selecting projects. 58 pp.

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Presvelou, Clio. Status of Rural Women, Especially Agricultural Workers. Addendum: Report Prepared by the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. UN Publication E/CN.6/583/Add.2. 1973. United Nations Economic and Social Council, United Nations Plaza, New York, New York 10017, USA.

In a paper prepared for the UN Commission on the Status of Women the author explores some of the critical issues surrounding women in development and suggests practical solutions for countries to improve the conditions of rural women. Also identifies ways in which UN agencies might assist countries to reach this objective. A summary of FAO programs which contribute to the integration of women into development projects completes the report. 48 pp.

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Tinker, Irene. New Technologies for Food Chain Activities: The Imperative of Equity for Women. 1979. Office of Women in Development (PPC/WID), Agency for International Development, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20523, USA.

Focusing on rural poor women, Tinker discusses the effects of recent development policies and new technologies on women's participation in food-chain activities - namely, the production, processing, preservation and preparation of food, as well as household energy and water supply responsibilities. The author argues that the modernization process and resulting technological activities have largely ignored the needs of rural women as a group. Citing cases from Africa, Asia and Latin America, she maintains that while women often assume the bulk of responsibilities for food-chain activities in developing countries, modern technologies aimed mainly at men have made it harder rather than easier for women to grow or earn food because of restrictions placed on their traditional economic activities. Reasons for women's low-priority economic status can be traced to two prevailing biases in modern economic development theory: (1) continued perception of a dichotomy between modern and traditional economic activities, and (2) irrational occupational sex-role stereotyping.

Because of their vital economic responsibilities, Tinker concludes by strongly advocating the active inclusion of rural women in all phases of the development process related to food-chain activities. 43 pp.

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Youssef, Nadia. Muslim Women and Agricultural Production: Are They Undercounted or Actually Dispensable? 1974. Available from: Population Research Laboratory, Department of Sociology, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California 90007, USA.

In this revision of a paper presented for the Seminar on "Prospects for Growth in Rural Societies: With or Without Active Participation of Women" (Agricultural Development Council, Princeton, New Jersey, December 1974), Youssef explores the little-known topic of the role of women in the agricultural development of Islamic countries (specifically the Arab Middle East, the North African belt and Pakistan in Southeast Asia). First, she presents demographic data to describe the characteristics of the negligible Muslim female agricultural work force. These data are then compared to patterns of female agricultural employment in similar developing nations in Latin America and Asia. Youssef also discusses the difficulties of obtaining accurate information on Muslim women's employment and economic status due to (1) strict social and cultural constraints on women, and (2) the limiting effect modernization of agricultural techniques has had on the labor productivity and employability of women. Finally, these data are reviewed in terms of their implications for developing agricultural policy objectives, which not only seek to raise levels of rural economic output, but also to raise the status of rural Muslim women. 19 pp + tables.

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1.13 EDUCATION

Bowman, Mary Jean and C. Arnold Anderson. The Participation of Women in the Third World. 1978. The Ford Foundation, 320 East 43rd Street, New York, New York 10017, USA.

Utilizes a rich variety of descriptive and statistical data to explore the issues and problems associated with the formal "schooling" of girls and women in developing countries. Central to this report is the key distinction the authors make between "access" to and participation in various formal education options. The availability of educational opportunities for women relative to men, and the extent to which women are encouraged to use available opportunities, are highly dependent on societal and cultural characteristics which vary widely among population groups within and between countries. The authors comparatively examine the diffusion of education among girls and women in various parts of the world by considering the following issues: individual, familial and community restrictions on girls schooling; how these restrictions affect the female enrollment rates at various levels of educational attainment; the effects of family social status on female access to schooling; the impact of society-wide educational goals on rates of female participation at the local level; and the extent to which women's participation is an indicator of evolving expectations and attitudes towards the status and roles of women as a whole. Illustrative data describe variables which influence women's educational access and participation in Latin America, the Islamic World, Indian Southeast Asia and Sub-Sahara Africa. The report also analyzes the appropriateness of existing models applicable to the study of the extent and nature of participation by females as compared with males in formal educational systems. Of interest to educational policy makers and planners as current baseline information for upgrading formal educational options available to girls and women in developing nations. 278 pp. + abstract.

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Byrne, Eileen M. Technical and Vocational Education for Women - The Way Ahead. ED/80/CONF. 401/3. 1980. Division of Equality of Educational Opportunity and Special Programmes, Unesco, 7 Place de Fontenoy, 75700, Paris, France.

Improving the access of girls and women to technical and vocational education is no longer only a "women's issue." Redefining the roles of women in development means that men's roles must also be restructured. This theme is developed by Byrne in a report prepared for the International Congress on the Situation of Women in Technical and Vocational Education, held in Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (June 1980). The report generally summarizes the worldwide status of girls and women in technical and vocational education, paying particular attention to the social, economic, cultural and political barriers which prevent women from achieving full equality with men in terms of educational access and occupational advancement. The author argues that women's educational resources continue to be underexploited, particularly in vocational education and training for non-domestic employment roles, national-level decision-making roles, and local community development roles. Examples of actual vocational education practices in various countries provide illustrations for the topics developed. The report concludes by strongly advocating that national governments continue to promote anti-discrimination legislation which would structure reform in vocational education and training practices and encourage equal opportunities for women in the employment sector. Of interest as a general background document. 101 pp.

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Clark, Noreen. Education for Development and the Rural Women. Vol. I: A Review of Theory and Principles with Emphasis on Kenya and the Philippines. 1979. World Education, Inc., 251 Park Avenue South, New York, New York 10010, USA.

The first in a series of three monographs, sponsored by World Education, which addresses how non-formal adult education theory and practice can be utilized to improve educational opportunities for rural women in developing countries. Clark emphasizes that education for development is education for change and careful attention to current educational theory which encourages the active role of the learner in establishing the hierarchy of need and curricular design is the basis for effective practice. The first volume describes the conceptual background for education for development, while the programs based on this theoretical model in Kenya and the Philippines will be detailed in two subsequent volumes. The author discusses the special problems faced by women in rural development, the educational theory and processes which appear to offer the most promise for designing new, appropriate programs, and indicators which can be used to judge the relevancy of such programs. 66 pp.

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Derryck, Vivian Lowery. The Comparative Functionality of Formal and Non-Formal Education for Women: Final Report. ADI/otr-147-78-14. 1979. Available from the Office of Women in Development (PPC/WID), Agency for International Development, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20523, USA.

A final report of a study that examines the allocation of limited educational resources and analyzes the impact of those decisions on women in developing countries. The author analyzes the past experiences of formal and non-formal education programs to determine if either form is more useful in accelerating women's integration into development activities. The author makes a number of recommendations on the basis of her findings. 190 pp.

Derryck, Vivian Lowery. The Differential Impact of Educational Innovations on Girls and Women: Media-Based Instruction and Curriculum Revision. Phase II: Curriculum Revision As If Women Mattered. AID/otr-147-79-36. 1979. Office of Women in Development (PPC/WID), Agency for International Development, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20523, USA.

The author takes a critical look at the inadequacies of formal education options available to women in the developing world. She emphasises the distinction between formal and non-formal schooling, noting that bringing about change favorable to women through existing formal channels has largely been ignored in the women's development movement. The curriculum revision process is examined as one means that development planners should use to eliminate sex bias in materials and to increase the awareness of teachers to the problems that such bias in education creates for girls and women. Guidelines are offered for planners and educators interested in revising curricula to more accurately reflect the changing status of women. 13 pp.

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Draegkamp, Jane and Fredi Munger. Women-Centered Training: Responding to Issues and Ideas for Women in Development. 1979. Center for International Education, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts 01003, USA.

Examines issues and methods related to training women to work in development programs. Defines and presents a general six-step model particularly appropriate for developing local women-centered training programs that are responsive to specific objectives and in line with local customs, resources and constraints. Discusses three aspects of the model in depth: (1) assessment of needs, resources, and constraints, (2) goals and objectives, and (3) developing and sequencing of workshop materials. 51 pp.

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International Council for Adult Education and International Development Research Centre (IRDC). The World of Literacy: Policy, Research, and Action. 1979. Available from the International Development Research Centre, P.O. Box 8500, Ottawa, Ontario K1G 3H9, Canada.

A comprehensive analysis and synthesis of research and documentation about literacy programs. Discusses educational policy, planning, and administration: educational programs for women; functional literacy; participant selection and motivation; recruitment and training of literacy workers; curriculum methods and content, the cost of literacy programs; and media for creating an environment for post-literacy. Includes guidelines for decision-makers and an extensive bibliography. 128 pp.

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International Council of Social Democratic Women (ICSDW). Report of the International Seminar on the Need for Change in Education Related to the Participation of Women in Economic, Social and Cultural Development. Circular No. W.3/72. 1972. International Council of Social Democratic Women, 88A St. Johns Wood High Street, London NW8 7SJ, England, UK.

Notes that despite a general acceptance of women's right to equal education, a majority of women are out of school. Various social, economic, and cultural factors favor the education of boys, and are seen as obstacles to women's full participation in development. Also discusses problems related to the presence, in most Asian societies, of a highly educated minority and their role in development. Suggests that additional adult and vocational education programs are essential to improving the status of women. 48 pp.

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International Institute for Adult Literacy Methods (IIALM). The Design of Educational Programmes for the Promotion of Rural Women. 1975. International Institute for Adult Literacy Methods, P.O. Box 1555, Tehran, Iran.

Reports on an international seminar held in 1975 and co-sponsored with the Women's Organization of Iran. Describes literacy and other types of projects in several countries. Discusses various methods of organizing and evaluating projects. Also lists possible objectives for educational programs and suggests that comprehensive programs for reaching entire communities are needed. 270 pp.

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LeVine, Robert A., with Amy Richman, Barbara Welles, Shelagh O'Rourke, and James Caron. Women's Education and Maternal Behavior in the Third World: A Report to the Ford Foundation. 1978. The Ford Foundation, 320 East 43rd Street, New York, New York 10017, USA.

Emphasizing that while educated women are not necessarily "better mothers," LeVine argues that "women with formal schooling will show a greater tendency to prepare their children for participation in a new socio-economic order that involves schooling and employment." He presents research supporting the notion that women's attitudes toward education, child development, and reproduction are shaped by information from many sources given diverse environmental variables. Therefore, the job of research is to determine what role schooling plays in attitude formation and change among Third World women regarding their maternal role. Of interest to educational program developers and family-planning specialists. 52 pp.

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Mair, Lucille. "Adult Learning, Women and Development." Prospects. Vol. 7, No. 2, 1977. Unesco, 7 Place de Fontenoy, 75700 Paris, France; or United Nations Publications (UNIPUB), 345 Park Avenue, South, New York, New York 10010, USA.

This report considers the need to have women as active agents for development. Examines the use of relevant adult education programs which could assist women toward this end. pp. 238-243.

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McGrath, Patricia L. The Unfinished Assignment: Equal Education for Women. Worldwatch Paper 7. July 1976. Worldwatch Institute, 176 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, USA.

Traces the development of educational opportunities for women worldwide and suggests that the continued increase in participation by women in educational opportunities is leading toward a future in which women will play a much greater role. 47 pp.

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Paolucci, Beatrice, Margaret Bubolz, and Mary Rainey. Women, Families and Non-Formal Learning Programs. Supplementary Paper No. 6. n.d. (1976). Institute for International Studies in Education, College of Education, Michigan State University, 513 Erickson Hall, East Lansing, Michigan 48824, USA.

A study of the status, roles, and functions of women and families in social, economic, and human resource development. Identifies learning needs for enhanced contributions to development and recommends appropriate non-formal learning programs. 102 pp.

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Unesco. Study on the Equality of Access of Girls and Women to Education in the Context of Rural Development. UN Publication E/CN.6/566/Rev.1. 1973. Unesco, 7 Place de Fontenoy, 75700 Paris, France; or United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, United Nations Plaza, New York, New York 10017, USA.

Based on a 1972 survey of 78 countries, the report examines the educational opportunities available to girls and women in rural areas of industrialized and less industrialized countries. Also discusses policies for integrating women into rural development. 69 pp. + annexes.

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Unesco. Comparative Report on the Role of Working Mothers in Early Childhood Education in Five Countries. ED-78/WS/71. 1978. Unesco, 7 Place de Fontenoy, 75700 Paris, France.

As greater numbers of women in developing countries seek employment outside the home, the questions of the care and education of their preschool children assumes increasing significance. Based on a series of studies sponsored by Unesco, this report analyzes data collected in India, Nigeria, Trinidad and Tobago, the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Hungarian People's Republic dealing with the role of working mothers in early childhood education. Despite significant cultural, social, and economic differences among the five countries studied, the report identifies common problems faced by working women who perform dual roles as mothers of preschool children, ages 0 to six, and as workers contributing to the national development. Among the topics comparatively discussed are: the characteristics of "working mothers of preschool children" and of preschool children of working mothers; characteristics of home and institutional facilities which provide early childhood education; and the varied needs of working mothers with different occupational status. Innovative steps which have been taken in the countries studied to deal with the national policy, institutional and attitudinal problems surrounding working mothers, policy makers and educational program planners who must account for the special needs of working mothers with young children in order to promote overall improvement in the status of women in development. 82 pp.

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Vaughn, Gladys Gary (compiler). Womens' Roles and Education: Changing Traditions in Population Planning. n.d. American Home Economics Association, 2010 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, USA.

A collection of nine papers intended to help international home economists and other educators integrate family planning and population education concepts into home economics programs. Additionally, the readings are designed to provide students with a convenient reference on current developments in theory and research on family planning, home economics, and population education concepts. 86 pp.

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1.14 EMPLOYMENT AND WORK

Cook, Alice H. The Working Mother: A Survey of Problems and Programs in Nine Countries. 1975. Publications Division, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14853, USA.

As increasing numbers of women enter the worldwide labor force, it is clear that the problems faced by working women - particularly working mothers - are long-range, rapidly expanding, and of great social significance. Cook's monograph represents the first in a series of international studies. It focuses on the working conditions, national policies and existing voluntary and state programs which have been organized to support working mothers in nine industrialized countries: Sweden, Israel, East Germany, West Germany, Romania, Austria, Russia, Japan, and Australia. While the special problems of working mothers are universal, the approaches to dealing with these problems vary among countries - particularly between communist and non-communist countries. Cook notes that the most significant distinction is that non-communist countries perceive the working mother as an individual who must largely solve her own problems while communist societies view the problem of working mothers as a social problem demanding national solutions. Regardless of countries however, Cook stresses that problems for working mothers arise out of differentiated sex roles grounded in traditions, biases, and long-term social histories of inequity. Another factor has been the continuous eight-hour-a-day, daily work pattern which predominates in industrialized nations. She concludes that in order to adequately address the special role and concerns of working women, special work-force provisions, flexible scheduling, and welfare/child care adaptations must be supported at the national level if women are to be freed to realize their economic potentials. 71 pp.

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Dixon, Ruth. Jobs for Women in Rural Industry and Services. AID/otr/147-79-52. 1979. Office of Women in Development (PPC/WID), Agency for International Development, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20523, USA.

In a paper prepared for the Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development held in Rome, Italy (1979), Dixon states that women are particularly vulnerable to displacement from land and from traditional income-generating activities. She therefore recommends programs to raise the productivity of labor in which women are currently engaged, transform subsistence activities into income-generating activities, and create new employment activities for women. She also suggests and discusses a six-step approach to create employment in the rural sector. 54 pp.

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Opondo, Diana. Handicraft Industries as a Development Strategy. 1975. Available from International Cooperative Alliance, P.O. Box 946, Moshi, Tanzania.

Based on her experiences in East Africa, the author feels that promoting handicraft industries through village cooperatives would increase the involvement of women in rural development programs. 2 pp.

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Planning Assistance, Inc. Third World Craftsmen and Development. Report of a seminar held June 20, 1975, at IWY Tribune, Mexico City. 1975. Planning Assistance, Inc., 2067 Broadway, New York, New York 10023, USA.

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United Nations. Report of the Interregional Meeting of Experts on the Integration of Women in Development. UN Publication ST/SOA/120. 1973. United Nations, United Nations Plaza, New York, New York 10017, USA.

Examines women's participation in national economies. Five country studies survey women's economic activities in rural societies, small-scale businesses, and modern industries. Included as an annex is a description of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) five-year program on prevocational and vocational training of girls and women. 77 pp.

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Weisblat, A. M. "Role of Women in Development." RTN Seminar Reports. October 1975. Research and Training Network, The Agricultural Development Council, Inc., 1290 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10019, USA.

Based on a 1974 conference, the report outlines needed research and suggests approaches for defining the role of women's economic functions in rural development. Arguing that traditional measures of GNP fail to include many of the economic activities of rural women, the report recommends establishing documentation centers to study labor and time allocation by sex so that data may be used to answer important policy questions. 4 pp.

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Youssef, Nadia H. Women and Work in Developing Societies. Population Monograph Series No. 15. 1974. Institute of International Studies, University of California, Berkeley, California 94720, USA.

Comparative analysis of female labor force participation in Latin America and the Middle East. The author examines reasons why women become differentially involved in work activities in two cultures that are in similar stages of industrialization and economic development, yet have different social and cultural systems. Discusses work preferences, activities related to trade and factory work, demand for services, seclusion patterns, and the position of women in the family and in society. 137 pp.

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1.15 FAMILY, NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Buvinic, Mayra and Nadia Youssef. Women-Headed Households: The Ignored Factor in Development Planning. 1978. International Center for Research on Women, 2000 P Street, N.W., Suite 403, Washington, D.C. 20036, USA.

Uses data from 74 developing countries to examine why there has been an increase in the number of households that depend mainly on an adult woman for economic support. Rural male migration to urban areas often leaves behind women and children. Similarly, female movement to cities combined with certain societal and cultural practices in man-woman relationships contributes to an increase of female-headed households. Notes that most of these women are poor and generally do not have skills which permit them to participate in other than marginal activities. Suggests that development assistance agencies need to identify these women in order to plan programs that will reach the most needy. 113 pp.

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Centre for Population Activities. Planning and Management of Service Delivery Programs in Family Planning, Health and Development. Final Report-Women in Management Seminar-Workshop. 1978. The Centre for Population Activities, 1717 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Suite 202, Washington, D.C. 20036, USA.

Report of a five-week seminar to develop the management skills of personnel working in health, population education and integrated education projects directed towards women. Women from 23 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America attended the seminar that stressed the need to design health delivery systems that include the intended clients as participants. Appendices contain an evaluation of the workshop, profiles of the participants and examples of mini-workshop projects. 45 pp.

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El-Bushra, Judy and Susan Perl (eds.). Family Planning Education in Action: Some Community Centered Approaches. 1976. International Extension College, 131 Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 1PD, England, UK.

Discusses various approaches to family-planning education and illustrates these with case studies of projects from Asia, Latin America, Africa, and England. The cases depict a variety of community settings in which family-planning education takes place. They are also illustrative of the ways in which family planning has been integrated with such development initiatives as functional education, community health, agriculture, etc. Useful for extension personnel involved in program planning and for family-planning personnel as a source of practical demonstrations on how family-planning education has been introduced in a variety of settings. 104 pp. (Also available in Spanish.)

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Newmann, Alfred K. et al. "Traditional Birth Attendants: A Key to Rural Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning Services." Journal of Tropical Pediatrics and Environmental Child Health. February, 1974. J.M.P. Services Ltd., 2A Drayson Mews, London W8, England, UK.

Gives a short overview of attitudes towards midwives in developing countries, highlighting attempts made to incorporate them into existing health care systems. Describes integration of traditional midwives into the Danfa Project and their retraining. pp. 21-27.

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Newland, Kathleen. Women and Population Growth: Choice Beyond Childbearing. Worldwatch Paper 16. 1977. Worldwatch Institute, 1776 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, USA.

The author discusses remunerative employment, higher education, self-respect, and approval of one's peers as factors that affect family size. 32 pp.

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Rainey, Mary C. Non-Formal Education and Third World Women. 1977. Available from New York Academy of Science, 2 East Sixty-Third Street, New York, New York 10021, USA.

In a paper presented at the International Conference on Human Lactation in March 1977, the author summarizes the characteristics of NFE programs, and offers suggestions for planning effective programs based on the experiences of a variety of NFE programs in India, Guatemala, Korea, China, Tanzania, Bangladesh, Senegal, and Thailand. Though the paper is intended primarily as an aid in planning breastfeeding programs, recommendations are also relevant to other types of women's programs. 12 pp.

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United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA). Women, Population and Development: Guidelines for Programme Development, Project Formulation, Implementation and Evaluation. 1977. United Nations Fund for Population Activities, One United Nations Plaza, New York, New York 10017, USA.

Lists guidelines which should be followed when implementing UNFPA-sponsored development programs and activities. UNFPA acknowledges the interrelationship between the status and roles of women and population activities. To this end, the guidelines advocate the integration of women in all aspects of the development process, consideration of women as an active rather than passive population constituency, inclusion of women's special needs in the planning, implementation and evaluation of UNFPA programs and projects, and involvement of women in policy decision-making at all levels. Included are program/project guidelines for research; data collection and analysis; information, education and communication (IEC); fertility regulation and family planning; and training. 15 pp.

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Verderese, Maria de Lourdes and Lily M. Turnbull. The Traditional Birth Attendant in Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning. WHO Offset Publication No. 18. 1975. World Health Organization, Distribution and Sales Service, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland.

Based on a worldwide survey, this report provides guidelines for better training and utilization of traditional birth attendants and their supervisors. Also offers suggestions on forming a meaningful link between locally and centrally organized health care systems and communities. 111 pp.

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1.2 REGIONAL

1.21 AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST

Abeille, Barbara. A Study of Female Life in Mauritania. 1979. Office of Women in Development (PPC/WID), Agency for International Development, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20523, USA.

Summarizes the findings of a three-month pilot study of Mauritanian women from different tribal and social class backgrounds. Using information obtained through interviews and group discussions, the author examines various aspects of female life in Mauritania, including stages of the life cycle, occupations, economic roles and responsibilities, and decision-making powers held by women. Women's attitudes and values regarding their status and roles in male-dominated Mauritanian society are also explored. Areas for further research are identified. 51 pp.

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Agency for International Development (AID). Training of Women in the Sahel ORD. Doc. #686-0226. 1978. Office of Women in Development (PPC/WID), Agency for International Development, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20523, USA.

Describes in detail the design of the Equal Access Project in Upper Volta's drought-stricken and underdeveloped Sahel region to increase economic and social opportunities for the population, especially women, in project villages. The purpose is to provide government-supported assistance which actively integrates the Sahelian women in self-help programs. The project focuses on training Sahel-based extension agents and female village paraprofessionals to assist local women in the organization, financing and management of labor-saving technologies, income-generating activities, health and hygiene programs, and local language literacy projects. 47 pp. + appendices.

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Agency for International Development (AID). Social and Economic Development in Upper Volta: Women's Perspective. REDSO/WA 77-121. 1978. Agency for International Development, Regional Economic Development Services Office/West Africa, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20523, USA.

Synthesizes information obtained through interviews and discussions with educated women in Upper Volta regarding their ideas, opinions and suggestions about the changing social and economic roles of Voltaic women. Voltaic women are becoming more openly critical of government policies, development programs and technological innovations modeled on outside ideas which have brought agricultural and industrial advantages to men, encouraged community dependence on foreign assistance and institutions rather than self sufficiency, and limited the role of women to the care of family and household while ignoring their needs in other areas. The report lists possible solutions offered by the women to these problems. These recommenations would be of value to development planners and Voltaic government officials in designing integrated programs more responsive to the total community and special needs of women. Includes an appendix describing the methodology of the study, of interest to field researchers in developing countries. 32 pp. + appendix.

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Akande, J.O. Debo. Law and the Status of Women in Nigeria. ECA/ATRCW/RE801/79. 1979. United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, African Training and Research Centre for Women, P.O. Box 3001, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

"Written law is one thing, and the practical application of it is quite a different matter." Dr. Akande explores both aspects in her report on the status of women in Nigeria as it is shaped by the legal and customary laws, rights and constraints. The report considers existing laws versus actual practices in the following areas: political and civic rights; civil laws for married and unmarried women, property laws; penal laws, health and family planning; and employment and work-related problems. Although Nigerian women, because of their economic importance and the influence of English law, have more rights than generally realized, their actual status is still largely determined by socio-cultural, political and educational values which place women in a traditionally subordinate position. As Akande notes, "Indigenous culture still functions as a brake on female emancipation." In her conclusions and recommendations for improving women's status in Nigeria, she emphasizes that attempts to provide equality for women must be directed at traditional beliefs through expanded educational programs for both sexes, coupled with a system for disseminating information to women about established women's rights. Important reading for development planners involved in organizing social and economic programs in Nigeria which encourage the participation of women. 77 pp.

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Akerele, Olubanke. Women and the Fishing Industry in Liberia. 1979. United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, P.O. Box 3001, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Examines the role women play in development and what happens to them as they engage in the process by looking at the participation of women in Liberia's fishing industry. Akerele concludes that the benefits to women are not proportional to the labor they provide. She also identifies the important role Liberian "Fishmammies" play in linking the formal and informal sectors in urban areas, providing important data on how change can affect women. 82 pp.

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Akerele, Olubanke. Women Workers in Ghana, Kenya, Zambia: A Comparative Analysis of Women's Employment in the Modern Wage Sector. ATRCW/SDD/RES02/79. 1979. United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, African Training and Research Centre for Women (UNECA/ATRCW), P.O. Box 3001, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

How can African women's opportunities be broadened through education, training and career guidance so that they can obtain greater employment in and benefit more from the modern wage sector? To answer this question, the author presents a comparative case-study analysis of women's employment in Ghana, Zambia and Kenya to address these special problems faced today by many African governments. The study provides an historical perspective, analyzes the current employment status of women in salaried industries and occupations, assesses the likelihood for increasing the range and number of occupations available to women, and identifies employment areas that could be further developed to provide new jobs for women. The issues associated with women's employment in modern vocations assumes added significance when viewed in the larger African context of widespread unemployment and skilled manpower shortages. Akerele notes that utilizing women solely in traditional employment roles no longer constitutes efficient use of the human resources available, yet untrained, for modern development. The study concludes that, given present conditions, the outlook for increasing the numbers of women in wage employment is not encouraging. However, this situation could improve with expanded efforts to provide vocational education, guidance, and training programs for women. Of interest to African governments for planning employment policy which integrates women as a major development resource, as well as for generating more diverse employment options for women. Also of use to African women considering career options in occupations related to modern industry. 109 pp. + appendix.

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Berger, Jennifer, Margaret Mwangola, and Esther Keli (eds.). Ideas then Action: Development through Women's Groups. PBFL Report Series No. 22. 1975. Programmes for Better Family Living of the Food and Agriculture Organization, P.O. Box 30470, Nairobi, Kenya; or Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.

Three sourcebooks on planning extension programs through women's groups: Steps for Planning Together (34 pp.) presents guidelines for planning and conducting activities; Background Information (26 pp.) includes relevant materials on the PBFL Women's Group Programme; Workshop for District Planners (35 pp.) describes a PBFL planning workshop. (Also of interest from FAO are PBFL Report Series documents No. 1, Reaching Rural Families in East Africa, 1976, 112 pp.; No. 14, Women's Leadership in Rural Development, 1974, 26 pp.; and No. 15, Women's Groups in Rural Development, 1975, 76 pp. A listing of all Report Series titles and other PBFL publications is available from the Nairobi address.)

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Berger, Jennifer, Linus Ettyang and Timothy Gatara. Women's Groups in Rural Development. Programmes for Better Family Living Report Series, No. 15. 1975. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.

Reports the results of an evaluation study of the Women's Group Programmes which is part of Kenya's Special Rural Development Programme. The program represents an attempt to increase rural women's participation in development activities at both local and national levels. Participants were surveyed to assess the success of planning methods and leadership training activities. The report offers suggestions for improving the existing program in the following areas: overall approach, trainer training, leader selection, design of program content and materials, organization of field extension activities, and evaluation procedures. Of interest to planners who wish to design programs to more effectively tap the leadership potential of rural women in grassroots development efforts. 76 pp. + appendices.

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Bond, C.A. Discussion Paper on Agricultural Extension for Women. 1977. Ministry of Agriculture, Private Bag 003, Gaborone, Botswana.

Traces two years of agricultural extension efforts directed towards women in Botswana. Of particular interest are the sections which summarize women's training programs, the ways training relates to the problem of integrating women into present extension programs, and the barriers that make it difficult for fieldworkers to reach women. 11 pp. (Also available from the Ministry of Agriculture is a related document, Evaluation of Female Field Staff in the Ministry of Agriculture. n.d. 6 pp.)

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Botswana. Report on the Involvement of Women in the Integrated Farming Pilot Project. 1976. Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Field Services, Private Bag 003, Gaborone, Botswana.

Describes the Integrated Farming Pilot Project which directs extension activities toward farm families rather than just individual male farmers. Women are integrated into the agricultural section of the project through women's groups established for this purpose. Discusses activities of each women's group and some of the problems they have faced. 10 pp.

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Boulding, Elise. Women, Bread and Babies: Directing Aid to Fifth World Farmers. International Women's Year Studies on Women, Paper No. 4. 1975. Program of Research on General Social and Economic Dynamics, Institute of Behavioral Science, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado 80302, USA.

Examines the fifth world in Africa as a basis for reallocating resources to reduce hunger and overpopulation. Defining the fifth world as that set of spaces in every society where women carry out their productive roles, the author summarizes women's responsibilities, time commitments, and training opportunities. Identifies a number of resources that, if available, would improve life for women and their families. 44 pp.

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Braun, Armelle. "Escape from the Passive Past: A New Role for Women in Senegal." Ceres. Vol.11, No. 4, July/August 1978. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Via delle Terme di Caracalla 00100 Rome, Italy.

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Bryson, Judy C. Women and Economic Development in Cameroon. 1979. Office of Women in Development (PPC/WID), Agency for International Development, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20523, USA.

Bryson presents a comprehensive description of the social and economic systems, activities and roles characteristic of women in Cameroon. Acknowledging the geographic and ethnic diversity of Cameroon, she considers, first, the traditional social structures of the major tribal groupings in three rural regions (i.e., coastal and forest, grasslands, and savannah) and then, the situation as it exists for Cameroonian women in urban areas. Within this framework, the following topics are comparatively discussed: political structures, kinship systems, bridewealth and marriage customs, pregnancy and fertility, women's rights and duties, economic activities and women's organizations. Additionally, Bryson provides in-depth analysis of four areas of particular importance for understanding the economic status of women: agriculture and nutrition, motherhood and child care, education, and the modern sector. This report offers background information helpful in designing development programs which enhance the contributions of women and the benefits they receive from their participation in the process. An excellent annotated bibliography of selected references is included. 153 pp.

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Carr, Marilyn. Appropriate Technology for African Women. 1978. Available from the African Training and Research Centre for Women, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, P.O. Box 3001, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

A discussion of appropriate and available technology as it relates to current concerns about women in development. The document is divided into three chapters: the first considers the need, relevance and application of appropriate technology in Africa; the second looks at the role of African women in the development process and attempts to show the importance of introducing improved technologies; the third describes some of the village level technologies that are currently available and reviews the activities of various organizations in Africa. Includes a bibliography and a selected list of useful names and addresses. Recommended for persons interested in promoting women's participation in rural development in Africa. 90 pp.

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Clearinghouse on Development Communication (CDC). "Project for Equality of Access to Education for Women and Young Girls, Upper Volta." Project Profile. January 1978. Clearinghouse on Development Communication, 1414 22nd Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037, USA.

Describes a project which emphasizes the use by women of labor-saving devices in order to allow them time to participate in practical education programs. 2 pp.

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Creative Associates, Inc. Participation of Women in the Economic Development Process: A Suggested Strategy for the Africa Bureau. AID/AFR-c-1580. 1980. Available from Creative Associates, Inc., 4419 39th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20016, USA.

A planning document prepared for AID development planners in Africa but of interest to any program developers dealing with developing countries. Offers useful strategies and "how-to's" for designing, implementing, and evaluating development projects and activities that effectively integrate the special needs of women and increase women's involvement, both as participants and beneficiaries. The report notes that many AID projects which have focused on male participation have failed to achieve their predicted effort simply because women were omitted from the design. The idea that women are an integral part of the development cycle and direct or indirect participants in all development activities is stressed. Offers specific guidelines for data collection in field settings. 20 pp. + appendices.

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Development Alternatives, Inc. and United States Agency for International Development. Strengthening Women's Roles in Development (Upper Volta). Project No. 686-0211. 1976. Office of Women in Development (PPC/WID), Agency for International Development, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20523, USA.

A project proposal which describes a three-year, self-help development project funded by USAID for improving the social and economic status of villagers in rural Upper Volta. Although both men and women are involved in the needs identification and decision-making process, the project is primarily aimed at increasing the participation of rural women in development. The project is organized around a series of activities, called "micro-projects" which are designed to help rural women improve their abilities individually and collectively to organize, manage, invest in, and carry out social and economic activities in sixty villages. Each village receives the technical assistance of a female government extension agent who has been trained in problem-solving, communications, and technical skills in order to effectively evaluate project activities as they are implemented by village women. The project is an experimental attempt to improve the capacity of development programs to effectively assist rural populations, particularly women, by providing appropriate technologies, improved training, and extension techniques for activities which are highly relevant to locally expressed needs. This report is of particular value to government officials and development planners who work with rural populations and who might be interested in utilizing the concept of micro-projects. 89 pp. + annexes.

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Eide, Wenche B., Else Skjønsberg, Achola Pala, and Abjoulaye Bathily. Women in Food Production, Food Handling and Nutrition. With Special Emphasis on Africa. Final Report, June 1977. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.

A review of currently available information concerning the role of women in food production in Africa. Objectives of the report are to assess the adequacy of current research, to indicate linkages between food status and various aspects of women's roles in food production, and to identify new directions in research. The authors state that to gain an understanding of the roles of women, it is necessary to place them in the wider socio-economic and political context. They recommend that more inclusive studies be done in African contexts. 223 pp.

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Fayossewa, Antoine. Promotion Feminine: Une experience rurale en Cote d'Ivoire. 1979. Comite National pour l'Alimentation et le Developpement de Cote d'Ivoire, B.P. V190, Abidjan, Ivory Coast; or Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.

The author describes "Equipes Feminines d'Education Nutritionelle et Sanitaire (EFENS)," a project to provide rural women in Ivory Coast with health and nutrition education. Although the project did not achieve its goals, the experience indicated that more emphasis on needs assessment, technical training of project staff, and evaluation will help eliminate some of the difficulties that were encountered. 19 pp. Available in French.

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Food and Agriculture Organization/Programmes for Better Family Living (FAO/PBFL). Report on a National Workshop to Coordinate and Plan for the Women's Group Programme. Institute of Adult Studies, Kikuyu. 1974. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), P.O. Box 30470, Nairobi, Kenya.

Report on a workshop to extend the Women's Group Programme to other parts of Kenya. Summarizes the development of the programme, spells out a plan of action for further expansion, and provides data now available from the programme. 27 pp. + 3 appendices (71 pp.).

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Ghana. National Council on Women and Development: Annual Report 1975/76. n.d. National Redemption Council, National Council on Women and Development, P.O. Box M.53, Accra, Ghana.

Outlines the Council's history, aims and organizational structure. Describes projects, research, and scholarships sponsored by the Council in different regions of Ghana and lists recommendations for improving the position of women in Ghana. 67 pp.

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Homayounpour, Parviz. The Experimental Functional Literacy Project for the Social and Economic Promotion of Rural Women. 1977. National Centre for Adult Education and Training, No. 101/1 Vessal-E. Shirazi Ave., P.O. Box 314/1602, Tehran, Iran.

Discusses the activities, theoretical orientation and techniques of a literacy program carried out in Iran by the Functional Literacy and Training Group since 1973. Of special interest are the sections on learner participation and evaluating functional literacy methods. 116 pp.

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International Labour Organization (ILO). Report on ILO/ECA/YWCA/SIDA Workshop on Participation of Women in Handicrafts and Small Industries, Kitwe, Zambia, 9-20 December 1974. ILO/TF/AFR/R.19. 1975. International Labour Office, CH-1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland.

Reports the results of a workshop held in Zambia (December 1974) primarily for government representatives of 13 English-speaking African countries. Participants discussed the problems African women face when organizing handicrafts and small industries, learning to be producers beyond domestic consumption, seeking credit or loans to finance projects, marketing their products, and trying to influence national governments to attach greater priority to the development of cottage industries as a means of recognizing women's economic and social development potential. Specific areas in which women need increased education and training, such as cooperative education, marketing and management, were also identified. In addition to the summary of discussions and recommendations, the report contains the texts of policy statements regarding the present status of handicrafts and small industries in individual African countries. The report concludes by stressing the importance of rural, as well as urban, handicrafts and small industries to overall development planning. 190 pp.

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Kenya et al. Study Tour to Kenya: Visit to Study the Activities of Women and the Programme for Better Family Living, Kenya and Uganda, 13-25 February 1977. Available from United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, P.O. Box 3001, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Report of a study tour in which participants examined the role of women in integrated rural development and population programs. Includes participants' reports on agencies, organizations, and sites visited during the tour. 24 pp. +.

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Kenya, Government of/Food and Agriculture Organization/Programmes for Better Family Living. Women's Leadership in Rural Development. PBFL Report Series, No. 14. 1974. Published by PBFL, P.O. Box 30470, Nairobi, Kenya.

Reports on the development of the pilot Women's Group Program in six areas of Kenya from 1971 to present. Spells out a plan of action for expanding the program with the objective of strengthening and revitalizing rural women's groups throughout the country. Appendices include reports on money-making activities and ways in which group income has been spent for collective projects. 97 pp. (Ideas then Action: Development through Women's Groups, PBFL Report Series, No. 22, provides background information about the program, and discusses what has been learned from the pilot groups' experiences.)

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Kibuka. Evaluation of Community Development. Women's Work in the South West and North West Provinces. 1979. International Association of the Pan African Institute for Development, Rue de Varembe 3, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland. (Also Pan African Institute for Development, Du Sautoy College, P.O. Box 133, Buea, Cameroon.)

The evaluation shows that this program did not affect women in a positive fashion. The failure was attributed to women's limited participation, because the program did not deal with their basic needs. 68 pp.

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Lele, Uma. The Design of Rural Development: Lessons from Africa. 1975. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, 1818 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20433, USA.

Based on the results of a major study of rural development policies and programs in sub-Saharan Africa, the author makes recommendations concerning the design and operation of future development projects to raise the productivity of the rural poor. Throughout the book, she emphasizes the need for an overall policy and an institutional framework conducive to the objectives of rural development. Lele also notes that one of the reasons associated with the failure of many programs is the tendency for agricultural extension services to neglect the key role women play as contributors to the farm labor supply and as generators of family income. Project reviews on agricultural credit, marketing, and training in seven nations provide useful insights for those interested in helping small groups generate income in rural areas. 246 pp.

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Mitchnik, David. The Role of Women in Rural Zaire and Upper Volta. Oxfam Working Paper 2. 1977. International Labour Organization World Employment Programme (ILO). Available from: OXFAM, 274 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 7DZ, England, UK.

A comparative field study of the effects of development on women in rural communities in Zaire and Upper Volta. The author systematically examines the social and economic activities of rural families, pointing out interesting contrasts in the male-female divisions of labor in the agricultural sector. He also critically addresses the inadequacies of formal and informal educational programs in these countries for providing relevant occupational training for rural women. Agricultural extension and development projects are criticized for their lack of sensitivity to the social and economic realities of rural communities: women have been excluded from training and participation in innovations in agricultural methods, and emphasis on male-dominated cash-crop production has created numerous problems for women who perform the important subsistence farming tasks. The author suggests ways

to improve the development and utilization of rural "woman-power." The lessons to be learned from Mitchnik's studies carry an important message to governmental policy-makers and development planners. 36 pp.

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Pala, Achola O. African Women in Rural Development: Research Trends and Priorities. OLC Paper No. 12. 1976. Overseas Liaison Committee, American Council on Education, One Dupont Circle, Washington, D.C. 20036, USA.

Neglect of the central role women have historically played in agriculture and food production has resulted in the loss of this important human resource potential for developing countries. This message is insightfully conveyed by Achola Pala in a report which examines the contemporary issues involved in using appropriate research findings in national development policies. Pala criticizes researchers and politicians who assign, finance, and conduct research on African women in a "colonial and neo-colonial context" in which sex-role stratification is inherent. Such research is carried out with an academic point of view that ignores the daily realities faced by African women, and an inadequate notion of what African development entails. The report concludes that an acceptable notion of rural development planning must include historical understanding of the different effects colonial economic demands have had for rural men and women. Further suggestions for rural change must be tempered by an awareness of the political and economic realities that constrain development at the national level. Finally, development policies should reflect practical economic strategies which can realistically reduce the differential in labor productivity between women and men. The author argues that, ultimately, developing countries should take responsibility for identifying their own specific priorities for research. She does, however, offer a list of general research areas relevant to African rural development. These include land access and use rights, allocation of labor, time management, domestic decision-making, job migration, agricultural training, women's participation in marketing and cooperatives, women's self-help groups, women's role in pastoral societies and marginal areas, and family planning, nutrition and health. 35 pp.

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Pala, Achola O. A Preliminary Survey of the Avenues for and Constraints on Women in Development Process in Kenya. Discussion Paper No. 218. 1975. Institute for Development Studies, University of Nairobi, P.O. Box 30197, Nairobi, Kenya.

Describes the conditions that facilitate the participation of rural women in Kenya in the national economy. Also discusses the social, legal, and religious constraints that restrict women's involvement in economic activities. Some non-farm income-generating activities that involve women include handicrafts, pottery, and marketing food crops. 33 pp.

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Pala, Achola O. "Women Power in Kenya." Ceres. March/April 1978. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.

Discusses the income-generating activities of women's organizations in Kenya. Notes that these organizations are an outreach of the self-help or harambee movement promoted by the Kenyan government ten years ago. Also highlights the equally important social welfare activities of these organizations in their communities. pp. 43-46.

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Programmes for Better Family Living (PBFL). Assessing Group Needs: Report on a Survey Methods Workshop. PBFL Report Series No. 17. 1975. Available from PBFL, P.O. Box 30470, Nairobi, Kenya; or the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.

Reports on a training workshop held for district-level Community Development Officers in Kenya who are responsible for coordinating activities of the Women's Group Programmes. After reviewing the issues and problems associated with the program and advancing possible solutions, the participants survey methods for assessing group needs and for training additional extension workers to use those methods with rural women's groups. 18 pp.

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Rogers, Barbara. "Women's Projects: New Segregation?" Africa Report, May-June 1978. African-American Institute, 1201 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, USA.

A criticism of "women-only" development projects that tend to reinforce the separate and lower status of women rather than integrating them into society. The author cites several examples of such projects in Africa to build her case for integration of women into mainstream development activities. 3 pp.

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Shafik, Amina. The Main Functions of Women in Overall Social and Economic Development and Their Education Requirements to Fulfill Those Functions. 1975. Available from Unesco Regional Centre for Functional Literacy in Rural Areas for the Arab States (ASFEC), Sirs-El-Layyan, Menoufia, Egypt.

Cites need for women to be integrated into the labor force so they may become economically independent citizens and developing countries may benefit from their participation. Argues that because development creates new jobs, women need to have as varied an education as men. 16 pp.

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Shields, Nwanganga. Women in the Urban Labor Markets of Africa: The Case of Tanzania. World Bank Staff Working Paper No. 380, April 1980. The World Bank, 1818 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20433, USA.

This study examines the structure of the female labor force and the determinants of female employment. The author concludes that the low status of women is largely owing to a lack of education, and that problems such as a high drop-out rate, lack of opportunity to re-enter schools, and overcoming traditional and cultural barriers to female education must be dealt with. She recommends that the entire educational system be restructured so as to provide more access to women. 138 pp.

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Simmons, Emmy B. Economic Research on Women in Rural Development in Northern Nigeria. OLC Paper No. 10. 1976. Overseas Liaison Committee, America Council on Education, One Dupont Circle, Washington, D.C. 20037, USA.

Describes a micro-research project conducted among rural Moslem women in the Zaria region of northern Nigeria. The project was designed to assess the extent and nature of female participation in commercial economic activities. Results indicate that if rural research is to have a positive effect on development policy-making and program planning, then it must extend beyond general surveys of farmers to include detailed consideration of the dynamics of rural households. Although often less visible than men in Moslem societies, women are key factors and participants in the economic decisions regarding production, consumption marketing, migration and education. Of value to researchers interested in micro-research methodologies for studying the development process in rural settings, and to planners interested in using such results to determine the effects of development policies on the roles and activities of rural women. 26 pp. + appendix.

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Swanson, Rebecca L. Role of Women in the Yemen Arab Republic. 1975. Available from Non-Formal Education Information Center, Institute for International Studies in Education, College of Education, Michigan State University, 513 Erickson Hall, East Lansing, Michigan 48824, USA.

The author describes in detail the diverse roles and changing status of women in Yemen. Information, collected in both rural and urban settings, is presented covering a wide range of topics: economic divisions of labor, particularly in the agricultural sector; socialization patterns; male/female relationships, especially as they are governed by Islamic law; childbearing and raising practices; marketing; formal and non-formal education; and non-traditional employment opportunities for Yemeni women. Swanson notes that the migration of Yemeni men to other Arab countries to work has accelerated the pace of change in women's roles in many of these areas, and increased the need for development aid from outside agencies. Programs of development which are directed toward the needs of Yemeni women are advocated. 28 pp.

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Sudan, Government of/UN Economic Commission for Africa/UN Food and Agriculture Organization/Federal Republic of Germany. Report of a Workshop for Trainers of Rural Women Leaders, Khartoum, Sudan, September 1976. 1977. United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, P.O. Box 3001, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Reports the results of a leadership training workshop held in Khartoum for Sudanese government officials, sponsored by the Democratic Republic of Sudan with assistance from ECA, FAO, UNICEF and the Federal Republic of Germany. Purposes of the workshop were (1) to develop a curriculum model for a training course in leadership skills for rural women leaders, and (2) to provide training in adult learning, communication, and community development strategies for the trainers who will train the rural women leaders. After examining a wide range of topics relevant to the role and status of Sudanese women in development, the participants spent the majority of the workshop on practical issues in adult education group decision-making and curriculum development. The report includes the model training units developed in nutrition and family health, resource management, hygiene, home and farm improvement, income-generating activities, rural education, and leadership skills. Recommendations for follow-up training activities are also offered. 132 pp.

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Stanley, Joyce and Alisa Lundeen. The Audio Cassette Listening Forums: A Participatory Women's Development Project. 1979. Office of Women in Development (PPC/WID), Agency for International Development, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20523, USA.

Describes a successful one-year pilot development project on health and nutrition which involved women participants from two rural areas in Tanzania. The purpose of the ACLF project was to increase women's awareness of the importance of their role in development and to improve their self-development

skills by actively involving them in the planning, implementation and evaluation of project activities. ACLF represents a method of development assistance designed to be highly responsive to locally identified needs by using a literacy-free communication strategy which relies on small group discussions and audio cassette tape materials. The report concludes by discussing issues which would be of relevance to development planners interested in trying this approach; namely, selection of project sites, long-term continuation of activities without outside support; effectiveness and evaluation techniques; transferability to other political/social settings; and cost effectiveness and cost benefits. 92 pp. + appendix.

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United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA). Origin and Growth of the African Research and Training Centre for Women of the Economic Commission for Africa. E/CN.14/ATRCW/77/BD.7. 1977. UNECA, P.O. Box 3001 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

A background report describing establishment by the Economic Commission for Africa of the African Training and Research Centre for Women (ATRCW) out of the Commission's Women's Programme. ATRCW was formed in recognition of the special needs of women in Africa, especially rural women, for organizational assistance in increasing their participation in the social, economic and political development of their countries. Included in the report are ATRCW's goals and objectives; summaries of organizational training, village technology, and research activities; information about ATRCW's structure and organization; and a useful listing of ATRCW publications. A valuable resource for African governments, women's organizations, and development agencies interested in obtaining assistance to organize development activities for women. 20 pp. + annex.

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United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA). The New International Economic Order - What Roles for Women? E/CN.14/ATCRW/77/WD.3. 1977. UNECA, P.O. Box 3001, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Based on over ten years of ECA research findings and field experiences in Africa, this report was prepared for the Regional Conference on the Implementation of National Regional and World Plans of Action for the Integration of Women in Development, held at Novakchatt, Mauritania (1977).

It details the African perspective on the UN-mandated New International Economic Order (1975) which proposes restructuring the international economy to correct "persisting inequalities in the global economic system." To accelerate and improve the economic development of third world countries and to upgrade the living conditions of the world's rural poor (who constitute up to 60% of the populations of developing countries) are goals of the proposed plan. Two important features of the new economic order addressed in this monograph are (1) development programs which promote national and regional self-reliance, instead of dependence on foreign investment and assistance, and (2) programs which actively promote greater integration of women as important resources in development activities since past development efforts have largely ignored the special needs of women, especially in the rural sector. The report provides background information on the New International Economic Order movement by summarizing economic trends in Africa and women's roles in African economies. Global and regional proposals for the economic plan are reviewed with emphasis on African strategies for self-reliance. The final section uses a case study analysis approach to propose strategies for measuring and monitoring women's participation in economic activities and for assessing appropriate roles for women at all levels in agriculture, rural transformation, industry, and national development planning. Of particular interest for the focus it provides on the role of women in the proposed new economic order. 45 pp. + annexes.

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United Nations Economic Commission for Africa/African Training and Research Centre for Women (UNECA/ATRCW). National, Subregional and Regional Machineries for Women in Development: Report and Directory. E/CN.14/ATRCW/79/W.D.Z. 1979. UNECA, P.O. Box 3001, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Provides a brief report and an organizational directory describing institutional machinery now existing in Africa for integrating women in development. The report gives the origin and background of such organizations, their structures, involvement of the Economic Commission for Africa at various levels, and recommendations for the future. Concludes that while the need for technically competent national organizations for the integration of women has increased, establishment of such operations is on the decrease. Reasons why are suggested. The report notes that organizations at the subregional and regional levels are affected by the lack at the national level. The directory is organized by African region, listing various organizations now in operation. Of particular value for African development policy-makers and planners. 93 pp.

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Upper Volta. Projet Haute Volta-Unesco d'Acces des Femmes et des Jeunes Filles a l'Education. Phase Experimentale 1967-1976. Ministere de l'Education Nationale et de la Culture, Ouagadougou, Upper Volta.

Reports on an integrated development project to improve the status of women and girls. The project provides education programs in health, nutrition, and functional literacy, and stresses the importance of labor-saving devices for women. Activities include training of traditional midwives in modern health practices, use of radio forums in villages, and traveling theater groups. 16 pp. + appendices.

Wachtel, Eleanor and Andy Wachtel. Women's Co-Operative Enterprise in Nakuru. 1977. Discussion Paper No. 250. Institute for Development Studies, University of Nairobi, P.O. Box 30197, Nairobi, Kenya.

Discusses a wide range of women's groups in Nakuru including a number of informal associations such as social and discussion groups, mutual aid societies, and business-oriented associations. Examines in greater detail five registered associations whose primary aim is cooperative and economic activity. Points out some of the basic attitudes and patterns of behavior underlying the activities of these groups, and highlights some of the difficulties that economic and political environments pose for them. Illustrates how government officers and agencies can foster and protect women's groups at all stages of their development. 18 pp.

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1.22 ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Asian and Pacific Centre for Women and Development (APCWD). Women's Resource Book - 1978. 1978. Asian P.O. Box 1555, Tehran, Iran. Also available from: International Women's Tribune Centre (IWTC), 345 East 46th Street, Room 815, New York, New York 10017, USA.

This resource book represents APCWD's first attempt to disseminate information for and about women. Prepared in cooperation with the IWTC, the loose-leaf notebook is designed to be a continuing resource that can be updated and expanded as necessary. In addition to outlining APCWD's present activities and future plans, the book provides information about other regional and country organizations. It also describes various projects that are development-oriented or seek to improve the status of women. Sources for funding and technical assistance are also listed. 347 pp.

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Colombo, University of. Status of Women: Sri Lanka. Available from Office of Women in Development (PPC/WID), Agency for International Development, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20523, USA.

A collaborative effort between the University of Colombo in Sri Lanka and AID has resulted in this comprehensive survey of the legal, social and economic position of women in Sri Lanka. Eight studies provide both evaluative and policy-oriented perspectives on several important aspects. Data reported were collected through national surveys, official statistics, field investigations, case studies, and documentary source materials - a variety of methodologies reflecting the diverse population sub-groups and urban-rural lifestyles of Sri Lanka women. Data analysis focuses on the present socio-cultural, legal, demographic and economic status of women and examines their educational, economic and political participation. The effect of socio-economic policies and changes is also discussed. The studies highlight practices that impede the progress of women in Sri Lanka. Suggestions to improve that position are offered in the following areas: legal status, socio-cultural factors, creative arts and mass media, education, economic participation, political participation and decision making, and health and nutrition. 673 pp.

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"Courses for Rural Women Leadership in Thailand." Ideas and Action. No. 116, 1977. Freedom from Hunger Campaign/Action for Development, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.

Describes a 10-day training course for 19 women leaders organized by one of the participants in the Regional Change Agent's Programme (RCAP). Also included in the issue is a summary of a six-week participatory training course organized by RCAP. pp. 35-36.

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Crone, Catherine. Research on Non-Formal Education for Rural Women: Phase 1-Philippines. 1976. World Education, Inc., 251 Park Avenue South, New York, New York 10010, USA.

Discusses the results of a study which tested several needs assessment techniques and designed and evaluated learning experiences using participatory techniques among women in three Philippine villages. Included in the paper are guidelines for developing innovative teaching methods and materials and criteria for evaluating innovative educational programs.

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Curlin, Peggy. "Dacca Women Run Urban Program." Newsletter: Family Planning International Assistance. Vol. 3, No. 7, Winter 1977. FPIA, 810 Seventh Avenue, New York, New York 10019, USA; or FPIA Regional Office for West Asia, 752 Satmasjid Road, Dhamondi Residential Avenue, Dacca 5, Bangladesh.

Describes a home visitation approach to family planning initiated by an urban women's group in Bangladesh. Offers guidelines for choosing a delivery scheme, training paraprofessionals, and recruiting trainees. pp. 1-5.

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Dixon, Ruth B. Rural Women at Work: Strategies for Development in South Asia. 1978. Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, Maryland 21218, USA.

Promoting rural development, raising the status of women, and altering reproductive behavior are goals which the author feels can be achieved by developing non-agricultural, rural development options that increase the kinds of social and economic benefits available to women. The book examines ways in which women can improve their independent decision-making abilities regarding issues, such as fertility, which affect their capacity for direct involvement in development. Dixon notes that the planning agencies, as well as rural men and women themselves, have tended to ignore the valuable contributions rural women have made in the areas of agricultural production, marketing and domestic work. She also maintains that there will be little progress for women in this region as long as their roles remain narrowly defined within the traditional social patterns which still dominate Hindu/Muslim societies. Dixon makes several innovative and potentially controversial suggestions about ways in which the situation for Asian women could be altered. 227 pp.

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Doraiswami, Smt. S. Educational Advancement and Socio-Economic Participation of Women in India. n.d. Directorate of Non-Formal (Adult) Education, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, J-17 Houz Khas Enclave, New Delhi, India.

After presenting a summary of major premises related to the educational advancement of women in general, the author analyzes the level of participation in education by Indian women. Includes a discussion of past and future efforts to provide literacy instruction for women. 33 pp.

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Gerard, Renee, Elizabeth O'Kelly, Dina Nath Saraf, Jane Bunnag, Meherunnesa Islam, and Mehraj Jahan. Report of a Feasibility Survey of Production/Income Generating Activities for Women in Bangladesh. 1977. United Nations Children's Fund, Women's Development Programme, G.P.O. Box 58, Dacca 5, Bangladesh.

Based on their findings from a survey of field experiences in Bangladesh, the authors suggest that existing income-generating activities such as cottage industries, farming, food preparation and handicrafts could be made more productive if there were better coordination amongst groups and between local service agencies. More attention also should be paid to production and marketing techniques and to quality control. The study includes demographic date and thorough descriptions of Bangladeshi social conditions as they apply to women. Of particular interest is a description of KARIKA, the Bangladesh Handicrafts Cooperative Federation. 164 pp. + (The Women's Development Programme also publishes useful handbooks on intermediate technology and food processing techniques.)

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Hoque, Naseem. Non-Formal Education for Women in Bangladesh. Supplementary Paper No. 5. n.d. (1976). Institute for International Studies in Education, College of Education, Michigan State University, 513 Erickson Hall, East Lansing, Michigan 48824, USA.

By focusing on four programs for Bengali women, the author describes approaches through which out-of-school education may be made available to economically disadvantaged women and summarizes some trends of NFE in Bangladesh. 63 pp.

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Islam, Shamima. Women, Education and Development in Bangladesh: A Few Reflections. 1976. The Foundation for Research on Educational Planning and Development (FREDP), Teacher Student Centre, 2, Institute of Education and Research Building, University of Dacca, Dacca 2, Bangladesh.

In this paper presented at the Bangladesh Economic Association's Seminar on "Role of Women in Socio-Economic Development in Bangladesh," the author's message is clear: before women can be effectively integrated in the development process in Bangladesh, the educational opportunities available to women and girls, particularly at the rural village level, must be expanded and their active participation in educational programs encouraged. Noting the inequalities of the existing formal system of education for the majority of Bangladesh's female population, Shamima Islam advocates the implementation of non-formal education programs adapted to the special needs and socio-economic realities of rural women. 16 pp.

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Islam, Shamima. Rural Women in Bangladesh: Socio-Economic Conditions and Educational Needs. 1979. The Foundation for Research on Educational Planning and Development (FREPD), Institute of Education and Research Building, University of Dacca, Dacca 2, Bangladesh.

Examines the social and economic conditions of rural women in Bangladesh and discusses ways to involve rural women in conducting needs assessments and developing appropriate non-formal education programs.

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Islam, Shamima. Women's Education in Bangladesh: Needs and Issues. 1977. The Foundation for Research on Educational Planning and Development (FREPD), Institute of Education and Research Building, University of Dacca, Dacca 2, Bangladesh.

Surveys and analyzes formal and non-formal educational opportunities for women in Bangladesh. Because few women have the opportunity to go beyond the secondary level, the report emphasizes primary and secondary education, literacy and other NFE efforts. 145 pp.

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Khurana, Rakesh, M.N. Vera, and Nikhilesh Dholakia. Study of Khadi Marketing Objectives, Strategy and Operational Policies. 1976. Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Irla Road, Vile Parle (West), Bombay 400 056, India.

Discusses issues related to the production and marketing of Khadi textiles based on a three-year study of the Khadi market. Includes planning, pricing, and promotion strategies to help the hadi industry more fully contribute to rural employment. 163 pp.

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Koshy, T. "Integrated Non-Formal Education for Mothers." Social Change: Journal of the Council for Social Development. Vol. 3, Nos. 1 and 2, March-June 1973. Council for Social Development, Sangha Rachana, 53 Lodi Estate, New Delhi, 110 003 India.

Describes an experimental program to test the effectiveness of functional literacy and other NFE techniques in improving child care and nutrition knowledge among pregnant women and new mothers in Indian villages. pp. 28-32.

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Koshy, T. A., Prodipto Roy, and Victor Jesudason. The Mahbubnagar Experiment: Non-Formal Education for Rural Women. 1976. Council for Social Development, 53 Lodi Estate, New Delhi 110003 India.

Summarizes the findings of a project to promote the development of the young child by working with pregnant women and new mothers in the Mahbubnagar District of Andra Pradesh, India. From 1973-75, the project offered functional literacy classes as part of an experiment to test the effectiveness of different combinations of health, nutritional, and educational services. 30 pp.

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Lundeen, Bruce E. and Alisa K. A. Lundeen. The Potential of Locally Produced Materials and Small Media in Community Development. 1977. Available from the Non-Formal Education Information Center, Institute for International Studies in Education, College of Education, Michigan State University, 513 Erickson Hall, East Lansing, Michigan 48824, USA.

Describes differences between the effects of centrally and locally produced media materials in one area of Kenya. Using the experiences of the Cattle Dip Management Program, the Chebilat Women's Group Program, and the Local Production Program as examples, the authors discuss how small media can be used as a catalyst for social change. Includes information on a variety of media and training methods. 31 pp.

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McCarthy, Florence, Saleh Sabboh, and Roushan Akhtar. Rural Women Workers in Bangladesh: Problems and Prospects, A Working Paper. 1978. Women's Section, Planning and Development Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of Bangladesh, Dacca, Bangladesh.

Summarizes existing research about rural women in Bangladesh and presents data from six studies that illustrate the issues, trends and problems currently facing rural working women. The authors criticize the anti-female biases of development programs and projects sponsored not only by the national government, but by foreign aid agencies and outside governments. The purpose of the report is to identify those factors which planners should take into account when making development decisions directly affecting rural women. Factors discussed include: marital status, age, education, economic condition, family size, husband's occupation, and wage rates of women workers. Suggestions for further research are offered. 51 pp. (A complete coverage of sources on this topic can be found in McCarthy, et al. Bibliography and Selected References on Rural Women in Bangladesh. 1978. Women's Section, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of Bangladesh, Dacca, Bangladesh.)

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National Council of Women of Thailand. The Status of Women in Two Rural Areas. 1977. National Council of Women of Thailand, 2 Pichai Road, Bangkok, Thailand.

Analyzes the findings of a survey study of twenty rural communities in two Thai provinces. The purpose was to examine the role and status of rural women in order to identify appropriate areas for programs which would improve the quality of life for those women and enhance women's role in national development. The report provides comprehensive information on the following topics: the social, economic and decision-making roles of rural women; attitudes of rural men and women toward women, family size, goals for children and family economics; the legal rights of Thai women regarding property, marriage and business; and the problems and needs of rural women, their families and their communities. Recommendations focus on providing occupational training to help rural Thai women improve their income-earning capacity and on upgrading the living standards in rural communities. The complete data collected during the survey are presented in the appendix. Of special interest to Thai government policy-makers and planners interested in integrating the needs of rural women more fully in development programs. 83 pp. + appendix.

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Nelson, Nici. Why Has Development Neglected Rural Women? A Review of the South Asian Literature. 1979. Pergamon Press Ltd., Headington Hill Hall, Oxford OX3 OBW, England, United Kingdom (also offices in U.S.A., Canada, Australia, France and the Federal Republic of Germany).

Reviews literature on women in Southeast Asia to show issues related to the roles of women in rural development. The author sees a need for more interdisciplinary research, raises pertinent questions, provides a selective list of priority topics, and suggests various approaches. The book includes a bibliography and a useful appendix entitled "Women's Work in a Bangladesh Village." The first book in a series on women in development. 108 pp.

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O'Kelly, Elizabeth. Simple Technologies for Rural Women in Bangladesh. 1977. Women's Development Programme, UNICEF, G.P.O. Box 58, Dacca 5, Bangladesh.

Reviews a wide variety of labor-saving devices that could be used to lighten the heavy workload of women. Prepared as part of a feasibility survey of income-generating activities for women in Bangladesh, the document includes illustrations and clear descriptions of how each device is constructed and used. 48 pp.

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Oxfam. Women's Self-Reliance Movement (Saptagram Nari Sanivar Parishad) Faridpur District. Oxfam Project, Bangladesh 76. June 26, 1978. Oxfam Information Department, 274 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 7DZ, England, UK.

Describes the evolution of a women's cooperative organization in Kamarpur, Bangladesh, that is involved in income-generating activities such as silk spinning, embroidery, tailoring, and agriculture. In addition to providing a regular source of income for underemployed women, the movement promotes functional education and health care. 6 pp.

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Papanek, Hanna. Implications of Development for Women in Indonesia: Selected Research and Policy Issues. 1979. Center for Asian Development Studies, Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts 02215, USA. Available from Non-Formal Education Information Center, Institute for International Studies in Education, College of Education, Michigan State University, 513 Erickson Hall, East Lansing, Michigan 48824, USA.

The author argues that the traditional development model, which places emphasis on special programs for women, is not suited to achieving the goal of "integrating women in the development process." Citing examples from Indonesia to support her position - particularly as it affects attitudes towards women's work and employment - Papanek believes integration is prevented by use of traditional processes because women of different socio-economic classes have different needs and interests and existing women's interest groups represent only a fraction of all women. She concludes by advocating new development models, analytical strategies, and data collection techniques to generate information for use in designing programs that will effectively integrate women in development as equal partners with men. Extensive references cited. 34 pp.

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Rogers, Everett M. and Douglas S. Solomon. Traditional Midwives as Family Planning Communicators in Asia. Case Study 1. n.d. East-West Communication Institute, 1777 East-West Road, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822, USA.

Reviews the existing literature as well as program experiences related to the use of traditional midwives for communicating family-planning messages in India, Pakistan, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Mexico. Offers general guidelines improving the effectiveness of traditional midwives as family planning communicators. 143 pp.

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Unesco. Final Report of the Asian Regional Seminar on Access of Girls to Primary Education. Ed. 78/Conf. 712/4. 1978. Unesco, 7 Place de Fontenoy, 75700 Paris, France.

Summarizes the results of deliberations at the Asian Regional Seminar on Access of Girls to Primary Education held in Nepal (October 1978). A major theme of the seminar was that women and girls have not benefited fully from the equal access to education policies mandated by countries in the Asian/Oceania region. Topics covered included: a survey of the status of girls in primary education in the countries represented at the seminar; major problems and obstacles to equal access of girls to primary education; a description of Nepal's successful experimental project for promoting girls' equal access to and participation in primary education; and alternative approaches, such as non-formal education programs. Acknowledging that improvements in educational opportunities for women are closely tied to improvements in women's social and economic status, participants offer recommendations to regional and international agencies for the improvement of existing, and the creation of new, educational options for women. 33 pp. + appendices.

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Wijayaratne, C. M., A.M.T. Gunawardana, and S. Asmar. Study of Income-Generating Activities for Farm Women. Research Study Series No. 25. 1978. Agrarian Research and Training Institute, 114 Wijerama Mawatha, Colombo 7, Sri Lanka.

A report of five separate village studies in Sri Lanka in which rural women were questioned about their roles in agricultural and non-agricultural activities, the extent of unemployment and underemployment, and skills used for employment purposes. Notes that a lack of knowledge and experience and the unavailability of marketing channels are the major problems associated with income-generating activities for women. 73 pp.

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Wilbur, Jane E. Development Programs for Women in Bangladesh: A Planner's Guide. 1978. School for International Training, The Experiment in International Living, Brattleboro, Vermont 05301, USA. Available from Non-Formal Education Information Center, Institute for International Studies in Education, Michigan State University, 513 Erickson Hall, East Lansing, Michigan 48824, USA.

Offers guidelines for agencies concerned with involving women in agricultural, income-generating and other development activities in Bangladesh. An excellent section on income-generating activities identifies some of the problems planners might wish to consider, suggests a number of activities and indicates under what conditions certain activities seem to thrive. Also attempts to outline differences between income-generating activities and small industries. 46 pp.

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Women for Women Research and Study Group. Women for Women: Bangladesh 1975. University Press Limited, 114 Motijheel, P.O. Box 88, Dacca 2, Bangladesh.

A collection of research papers investigating the issues and problems that confront women in Bangladesh. The book is organized into four major sections, which address varying aspects of the roles and status of Bengali women. After an overview of the inferior status given to women and the reasons for it, the topics covered include: the special problems faced by poor rural women in agricultural context, the changing educational and occupational roles of Bengali women which are accompanying that country's progress from a traditional to a modern society; and finally, a look at the classical position of women as portrayed in national literature that has reinforced stereotypical roles for women. This book is intended as a resource and guide to help those interested formulate further research on women in Bangladesh. "Women for Women" is an organization of university and professional women concerned with broadening knowledge about women in Bangladesh through relevant research. 248 pp.

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Whyte, Robert O. and Pauline Whyte. Rural Asian Women: Status and Environment. Research Notes and Discussion Paper No. 9. 1978. Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Cluny Road, Singapore 10, Republic of Singapore.

The authors examine several variables that have influenced to some degree the status of rural women in South, East, and Southeastern Asia. The status of rural women is described as it is affected by their role in agricultural production; historical, cultural and religious traditions; family and kinship patterns; land ownership; and education. Also discussed are the role conflicts and problems that have developed for rural Asian women as agriculture has been less able to meet the subsistence needs of their families, and women have been forced to consider other means of employment. Examples of national development strategies in various Asian countries are cited which have begun to address the special needs of rural Asian women. 34 pp.

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Zeidenstein, Sondra and Laura Zeidenstein. "Observations on the Status of Women in Bangladesh." World Education Issues. No. 2, July 174. World Education, Inc., 251 Park Avenue South, New York, New York 10010, USA.

Reports on a 1973 study of rural and urban women in Bangladesh. Reviews private and governmental efforts to improve women's status through literacy programs, health and family-planning services, and income-producing projects. The closing section offers a checklist of activities to upgrade the status of women and includes suggestions appropriate for national and local governments as well as private institutions. 24 pp.

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1.23 LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Chaney, Elsa M. Agripina: Domestic Service and Its Implications for Development. 1977. Available from the Office of Women in Development (PPC/WID), Agency for International Development, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20523, USA.

In a paper presented at the November 1977 Mexican-American Symposium on Research on Women, the author describes the life of migrant women who work in domestic service in Lima, Peru. Prepared as part of a study on poor women in the labor force in Lima, the paper attempts to approach the problems faced by women in Latin America from the perspective of the women themselves. A major hypothesis of the study is that the migrant experiences of women differ significantly from those of men and that modernization, particularly in urban environments, narrows the opportunities available to Latin American women rather than increasing them. 61 pp.

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Colle, Royal D. and Susana Fernandez de Colle. The Communication Factor in Health and Nutrition Programs: A Case Study from Guatemala. 1976. Available from Royal D. Colle, Department of Communication Arts, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14850, USA.

Prepared as a teaching unit for the World Health Organization, the document provides step-by-step guidelines for developing culturally appropriate communications projects. The unit is based on the experience of the Pila Project in Guatemala in which audio-cassette recorders were used to communicate health and nutrition messages to Guatemalan women. 59 pp. (Also of interest is "Guatemala Project: The Traditional Laundering Place as a Non-Formal Health Education Setting" by Royal Colle in Convergence, Vol 10, No. 2, 1977. pp. 32-40. International Council for Adult Education, 29 Prince Arthur Avenue, Toronto, Ontario M5R 1B2, Canada.)

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General Secretariat, Organization of American States. The Woman in Latin America: Past, Present, Future. Supplement to Americas magazine. 1974. Available from Sales and Circulation Unit of the General Secretariat, Organization of American States, 19th Street and Constitution Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20006, USA.

This supplement provides a cultural and historical perspective on events and phenomena that have shaped the role of women in Latin America. Highlighted is the feminist movement in Latin America, dating back to 1928, and the establishment of the Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM). CIM training and organizational activities are described that have promoted the civil, political economic, social, and cultural rights of women in Latin American countries. 14 pp.

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International Women's Tribune Centre. Caribbean Resource Book ... Focusing on Women in Development. n.d. International Women's Tribune Centre, 345 East 46th Street, Room 815, New York, New York 10017, USA.

Based on information provided by women and women's groups throughout the area, this resource book describes development projects, organizations, publications and funding sources available to women in English-speaking Caribbean countries. Included is a copy of the "Regional Plan of Action for the Caribbean," developed by participants in a seminar on the Integration of Women in Development in the Caribbean, held in Jamaica, 1977. The looseleaf format of the book was adopted to encourage revisions and additions. It is a collaboration of the Women's Bureau of Jamaica, the Extra-Mural Department of the University of the West Indies, and the International Women's Tribune Centre (New York). The Centre also publishes a bi-monthly Newsletter on development projects around the world. 213 pp. + insert (17 pp.).

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Latin American Perspectives. Women in Latin America: An Anthology from Latin American Perspectives. 1979. Latin American Perspectives, c/o C.M.S., P.O. Box 792, Riverside, California 92502, USA.

This anthology offers selected material from previous issues of the quarterly Latin American Perspectives that have focused on the roles of women. The assumption common to all articles is that the study of women is a legitimate theoretical undertaking, and, as such, is subject to rigorous scientific analysis in the Marxist tradition which the journal espouses. Using a variety of settings, the articles are grouped into those which examine theoretical and methodological questions, present concrete case studies, and discuss lessons that have arisen out of the practice of societies as manifested in the women's struggle for emancipation in Latin Ameria. Political solutions are viewed by all authors as the ultimate goal. Of interest to political scientists and developers specializing in Latin America and the role of women. 164 pp.

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Massiah, Joycelin. Women in Barbados: Some Demographic Aspects of Their Employment. 1977. Office of Women in Development (PPC/WID), Agency for International Development, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20523, USA.

Using recent population census data, this report examines the involvement of women in the economic activities of Barbados and evaluates the differences in male-female involvement patterns. Noting that Caribbean women have played historically active roles in the social and economic development of their societies, as well as performing their domestic duties, the author devotes a major portion of her analysis to consideration of several variables that appear related to women's employment status. Among the variables studied are age, residence and migration patterns, education, fertility and mating, occupation and industry. Massiah's findings show that employment opportunities for women remain somewhat limited due to educational factors. The vast majority of employed women in Barbardos are concentrated in clerical, sales and service occupations, while men dominate the professional, administrative, production, and agricultural occupations. The report concludes with recommendations for further qualitative, as well as quantitative, research. 111 pp.

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Turner, June. Suggestions to Enhance the Role and Status of the Rural Women of Bolivia. 1974. Agency for International Development, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20523, USA.

In a report prepared for the USAID/Bolivia Mission, Turner considers ways in which the role and status of rural women in Bolivia can be improved. Recognizing literacy as the important first step, she focuses attention on various forms of educational development projects, both formal and non-formal, which could more effectively integrate rural women into the social and economic structure of Bolivian society. The report provides a theoretical model of how integration can be included in projects for the various development sectors, and an Action Plan with specific recommendations for implementation. Of special interest to government officials and program developers are Turner's specific suggestions and checklist for preparing proposals. 37 pp.

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2.0 JOURNALS AND PERIODICALS

2.1 JOURNALS AND PERIODICALS: GENERAL

Agenda. Press and Publications Division, Office of Public Affairs, Agency for International Development, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20523, USA.

Provides general reports on AID programs in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Also reviews current publications. Ten issues a year.

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AID Resources Report. Room 570, PP, SA-14, Office of Development Information and Utilization, Bureau for Development Support, Agency for International Development, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20523, USA.

Describes new information resources about development topics such as agriculture, housing and appropriate technology.

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Al-raida. Institute for Women's Studies in the Arab World, P.O. Box 11-4080, Beruit University College, Beirut, Lebanon.

A quarterly publication for and about Arab women. Includes reports on topics of interest for women in development, as well as reports from various countries in the Middle East.

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Appropriate Technology for Health. World Health Organization, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland.

Describes WHO activities worldwide and appropriate technology for health publications. In English, French, and Spanish.

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ATRCW Update. African Training and Research Centre for Women, P.O. Box 3001, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Directed to women working in development. Contains African region news, meeting reports, on-going research and current publications.

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Canadian Newsletter of Research on Women/Recherches sur la Femme-Bulletin d'Information Canadien. Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, 252 Bloor Street West, Toronto, Ontario M55 IV6, Canada.

Includes reviews and reports of current Canadian and international research on women's topics. Also cites bibliographies and publications listings. Available in English and French.

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CERES. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.

Provides thought-provoking articles on themes related to development and agriculture. Also includes relevant interviews, related world news, and reviews of important documents. Content of articles often focus on women. Six issues a year.

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COMMENT: Quarterly Magapaper on Research about Wo/Men. Office of Women in Higher Education, American Council on Education, One Dupont Circle, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, USA.

Includes articles, stories, abstracts and information relevant to women in education worldwide. Quarterly.

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Convergence. International Council for Adult Education, 29 Prince Arthur Avenue, Toronto, Ontario M5R IB2, Canada.

Addresses issues, practices and developments in the field of international adult education. Emphasizes themes such as folk media, the role of participation, methodology and training research. Includes announcements of workshops, recent publications, and a section of notes and reviews. Quarterly.

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The Council Fire. World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts. The World Bureau, 132 Ebury Street, London SW1W 900, England, UK.

Presents a world view of the philosophy of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts. Stresses the need to educate girls and young women for productive roles. In English, French, and Spanish. Quarterly.

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Development Forum. Division of Economic and Social Information/DPI, United Nations, Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland.

Offers public opinion about major U.N. causes and development issues. International development news in general is also provided. In English, French, German, and Spanish. Monthly.

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Economie Familiale/Home Economics/Hauswirtschaft. International Federation of Home Economics, 64, Avenue Edouard-Vaillant, 92100 Boulogne, France.

Journal for a worldwide audience of people interested in family development. Articles are primarily authored by women scholars and practitioners in the field. In English, French, and German. Quarterly.

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Famille et Developpement. Famille et Developpement, 66 Boulevard de la Republique, B.P. 11007 C.D. Annexe, Dakar, Senegal.

Discusses health, nutrition, education, and technology as they relate to the family and development in Africa. In French. Published each trimester.

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Family Planning International Assistance Newsletter. Family Planning International Assistance, 810 Seventh Avenue, New York, New York 10019, USA.

Reports on developments, grants and projects of the International Division of Planned Parenthood of America, Inc. Quarterly.

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Femmes du Monde Entier. La Federation Democratique Internationale des Femmes, 108 Berlin, Unter den Linden 13, Democratic Republic of Germany.

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Food and Nutrition. Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), Distribution and Sales Section, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.

Addresses worldwide developments in food policy and nutrition. Reports on FAO activities, publications, and new food laws and regulations. Quarterly.

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Forum. Canadian University Service Overseas, CUSO P11, 151 Slater Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5H5, Canada.

Articles by and for Canadian University Service Overseas Volunteers, describing personal experiences and host country problems from the western development worker's perspective. One issue per year is devoted to regional coverage. Quarterly.

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Ideas and Action. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Freedom from Hunger Campaign/Action for Development, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.

Focuses on the efforts made by FAO and others to promote greater participation of people in their own development, particularly in the areas of health and nutrition. Reports on experiences in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Discusses development issues and provides useful assessments of strengths and weaknesses of instructional materials used in different programs. Announcements of training programs are also included. In English, French, and Spanish. Six issues a year.

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IFDA Dossier. International Foundation for Development Alternatives, 2, Place du Marche, CH 1260 Nyan, Switzerland.

Presents a wide range of articles on various development issues, strategies and problems. Also includes bibliographies and reviews of recent published and unpublished materials. In English, French, and Spanish. Monthly.

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International Center for Research on Women. 1010 16th Street, N.W., 3rd Floor, Washington, D.C. 20036, USA.

Describes field programs and meetings related to women in development worldwide. Quarterly.

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International Division Newsletter. International Division of the National Council of Negro Women, Inc., 1346 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Suite 832, Washington, D.C. 20036, USA.

Concerned with mobilizing women to combat all forms of inequality and disadvantage. Announces conferences and requests for help in international women's projects. Quarterly.

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IPPF News. International Planned Parenthood Federation, 18-20 Lower Regent Street, London SW1Y 4PW, England, UK.

Presents federation news and views on family planning. Reports on policies, projects, and ideas for new programs.

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ISIS International Bulletin. ISIS, Via della Pelliccia 31, Rome 00153, Italy.

Directed to international women's groups. Offers important resources and documentation related to the women's liberation movement worldwide. Each issue is planned around a central theme. Listing of back issues available with each issue. Themes related to development include: Women and Work (No. 10, 1978/79); Women and Health (Parts I and II, No. 7 and 8, 1978); Women, Land and Food Production (No. 11, 1979); Migrant Women (No. 14, 1980). Quarterly.

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IWTC Newsletter. International Women's Tribune Centre, Inc., 305 East 46th Street, New York, New York 10017, USA.

Covers various activities of the Centre, which serves as a clearinghouse and develops resource materials relating to women in development. Issues focus on specific topics and include useful annotated bibliographies. Also describes current rural development projects and lists available source materials.

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Journal of World Education. Association for World Education, P.O. Box 589, Huntington, New York 11743, USA.

Stresses intercommunication among those working toward a global view in education. Current programs and resources are described. Quarterly.

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Les Carnets de L'Enfance/Assignment Children. UNICEF, 20 rue Pauline-Borghese, Neuilly-sur-Seine 92522, France.

Examines current developments in social welfare programs and policies regarding children. Both practical and research concerns are addressed. In English and French. Quarterly.

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Los Ninos. Instituto Colombiano de Bienestar Familiar, Oficina de Comunicaciones ICBF, Ministerio de Salud Publica, Bogota, Colombia.

Focuses on family and community participation in the care and education of the preschool children. Also reports on field activities and methods. In Spanish. Monthly.

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New Internationalist. New Internationalist, USA and Canada: 113 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, New York 11201, USA. Others: Montagu House, High Street, Huntingdon, PE18 6 EP, Cambridgeshire, England, UK.

Created to focus attention on critical issues of world poverty. Provides a forum for debate, and campaigns for changes necessary within and between nations if basic needs of all are to be met. Topics include: cooperatives and communes, world health, Third World power, women, disaster relief, education, food, child-care and changing values. Also includes book reviews and conference announcements. Monthly.

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News Bulletin of the Inter-American Commission of Women. Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM), Organization of American States, General Secretariat, Washington, D.C. 20006, USA.

Reports on the activities of the CIM in 24 member states in Central and South America.

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Newsletter: Family Planning International Assistance. International Division of Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Inc., 810 Seventh Avenue, New York, New York 10019, USA.

Contains family planning strategies and detailed descriptions of projects in developing countries. Quarterly.

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Newsletter on the Status of Women. Branch for the Promotion of Equality of Men and Women, United Nations Plaza, New York, New York 10017, USA.

Covers United Nations activities and resolutions that relate to women. Also lists many UN publications about women.

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The NFE Exchange. Non-Formal Education Information Center, Institute for International Studies in Education, College of Education, Michigan State University, 513 Erickson Hall, East Lansing, Michigan 48824, USA.

Each issue provides pertinent information on a selected theme relating to non-formal education and development worldwide. Includes an introductory article, project highlights, an annotated bibliography, reference reviews, and network news. Three times a year.

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Oxfam Project. Oxfam Information Office, 274 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 7DZ, England, UK.

A series of information sheets on development projects that receive assistance from Oxfam. Each describes one project and includes information on the local situation, project activities, and Oxfam's contribution.

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Partners. Partners of the Americas, National Association of the Partners of the Alliance, Inc., 2001 S Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009, USA.

Reports on the activities of Partners of the Americas, a private organization created to foster understanding throughout the western hemisphere. Articles describe technical assistance projects, exchanges between the United States and Latin America, and self-help projects in agriculture, public health, education, and other areas of development. Six issues a year.

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People. International Planned Parenthood Federation, 18-20 Lower Regent Street, London SW1Y 4PW, England, UK.

Contains articles on worldwide experiences in family planning, health and nutrition education, agriculture and rural development. Emphasizes integrated approach to development projects. In English, French and Spanish. Quarterly.

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Perspective. World Young Women's Christian Association, 37 Quai Wilson, 1201 Geneva, Switzerland.

Describes YWCA projects worldwide and addresses various development issues. Quarterly.

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Prospects. Unesco, Commercial Services, 7 Place de Fontenoy, 75700 Paris, France.

Each issue presents professionals' views on a current educational issue (e.g., environmental education). Institutional case studies and innovations are examined. Thorough book reviews and notes are also included. In English, French, and Spanish. Quarterly.

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Rural Development Network Bulletin. Overseas Liaison Committee, American Council on Education, One Dupont Circle, Washington, D.C. 20036, USA.

Describes various projects of development agencies working in low-income countries. Issues include conference announcement and bibliographies. English, French, Portuguese. Two issues a year.

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Rural Progress. The Editor, P.O. Box 3001, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Replaces Rural Development Newsletter and African Women. Aimed towards "grassroots" workers in rural development--agricultural, veterinary, health and land officials--as well as international voluntary agencies. Particularly concerned with rural development in member countries of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa. Quarterly.

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Salubritas. International Health Programs, American Public Health Association, 1015 18th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, USA.

A health information exchange for persons concerned with the delivery of low-cost health services in developing countries. In Spanish, French, and English. Quarterly.

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Seeds. P.O. Box 3923, Grand Central Station, New York, New York 10163. USA.

Jointly sponsored by the Carnegie Corporation, the Ford Foundation and the Population Council, this pamphlet series describes innovative and meaningful development projects by and for low-income women. Each issue focuses on different successful income-generating projects operating in a Third World country. Projects are selected for inclusion based on the following criteria: they provide women with cash income, encourage decision-making, are based on sound economic principles, and are working successfully to overcome commonly encountered problems. Topics of the first two pamphlets are: "Village Women Organize: The Mraru Bus Service" (Kenya), by Jill Kneerim (16 pp.); and "Hanover Street: An Experiment to Train Women in Welding and Carpentry" (Jamaica) by Peggy Antrobus (20 pp.).

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Unesco Courier. Unesco, 7 Place de Fontenoy, 75700 Paris, France.

Thematic examination of important human development issues of concern worldwide. Unesco news and lists of publications are also included. Monthly.

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WIN News. Women's International Network, 187 Grant Street, Lexington, Massachusetts 02173, USA.

Extensive presentation of women's issues, resources and projects worldwide. Country-specific reports on important news affecting women are included. Quarterly.

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Women at Work. An ILO Newsbulletin. International Labour Organization Publications, CH-1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland.

Looks at national trends, legal issues, employment, participation in decision making, and actions by international organizations as they relate to women workers. Includes references to and extracts from other ILO documents. Three issues per year.

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Women's Bureau of Sri Lanka. Women's Bureau of Sri Lanka, Ministry of Plan Implementation, 124 Barnes Place, Colombo, Sri Lanka.

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Woman Speak! Women and Development Unit, University of the West Indies Extra-Mural Department, Pinelands, St. Michael, Barbados, West Indies. A quarterly newsletter about Caribbean women.

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World Education Reports. World Education, Inc., 251 Park Avenue South, New York, New York 10010, USA.

Directed to planners of participatory community programs. Discusses current development issues and lists publications about participatory education. Three issues a year.

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2.2 JOURNALS AND PERIODICALS: SPECIAL ISSUES

African Urban Notes. "Women in Urban Africa. Parts 1 and 2." Vol. 1, No. 2, Spring 1976 and Vol. 2, No. 3, Fall-Winter 1976-77. African Studies Center, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48824, USA.

The focus is on working women in urban areas of North, East and West Africa. Articles discuss such topics as polygamy, family size and working women, and women shopkeepers.

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Agenda. Special issue on "Women in Africa." Vol. 1, No. 2, February 1978. Press and Publications Division, Office of Public Affairs, Agency for International Development, Department of State, Washington, D.C., USA.

This special issue of Agenda spotlights AID projects and programs in Africa which are actively integrating women in the development process. Specifically described are rural programs dealing with agriculture, health, small-scale industries, and water resource development. 24 pp.

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Alfalit. January 1976. Alfalit International, Apartado 292, Alajuela, Costa Rica.

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Canadian Journal of African Studies. Special issue on "The Roles of African Women: Past, Present and Future." Vol. 6, No. 2, 1972. Canadian Association of African Studies, Department of Geography, Carleton University, Ottawa 1, Ontario, Canada.

One of the most serious weaknesses in development planning and technical assistance efforts in Africa is the failure to recognize the vital economic and social roles played by African women. Women are in danger of becoming the "forgotten factor" in westernized, male-oriented development efforts. This theme unifies the articles about women in East, Central and West African countries in this special issue of the Canadian Journal of African Studies. Topics covered include: women's political status and strategies for involvement; domestic roles and family patterns; traditional versus contemporary views on male-female relationships; economic participation and human resource development; education and occupational training; and problems which impede change in women's roles. The Journal is the official publication of the Canadian Association of African Studies, whose purpose is to generate and support research on Africa, as well as to facilitate communication among African scholars. Published in English and French three times a year.

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CERES. FAO Review on Agriculture and Development. Special issue on Women: "The Right to Work: For Nothing." Vol. 13, No. 3, May-June 1980. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.

A special issue devoted to women's issues which have emerged since the International Women's Year (1975) and at the mid-way point in the UN Decade for Women. Focusing on the concrete problems women face in the areas of jobs, training and health care, topics covered include: recommendations for national programs proposed by the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development versus the present-day realities confronting women in agriculture; an interview with Marie-Angelique Sanane, a Senegalese sociologist, that addresses why women are being victimized rather than benefited by agricultural modernization; a look at how statistical methods often exclude women in survey research; how nutritional programs and voluntary health services are aiding women in Peru's mountain regions; and the problems that land reform has caused for women's status in Kenya. A major theme which emerges is that the involvement of women in food and agricultural production is so extensive that one must clearly define what is meant when development planners talk of "integrating" women in rural development.

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The Commission. "Status of Women." Vol. 38, No. 5, May 1975. Department of Missionary Education, 3806 Monument Avenue, Richmond, Virginia 23230, USA.

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COMMITMENT. No. 4, 1974, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Plaza, New York, New York 10017, USA.

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Convergence. Two issues on "Women's Education." Vol. 2, No. 2, 1969; Vol. 8, No. 1, 1975. International Council for Adult Education, 29 Prince Arthur Avenue, Toronto, Ontario M5R 1B2, Canada.

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Cooperation Canada. "International Women's Year." No. 18, January/February 1975. Information Division of the Communications Branch, Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), 122 Bank Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0G4, Canada.

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Daniel, Kiran and Lee Soo Jin (eds.). Special issue on "Asian Women Confront Challenge." Asia Focus. 1977. Christian Conference of Asia, 480 Lorong 2, Toa Payoh, Singapore 12.

This special issue uses secular and religious articles and poetry to focus on the various problems and issues faced by women in many different Asian countries. The editors note that Asian women have become so involved in emulating western life-styles, customs and thinking that they have largely ignored or forgotten their own heritage. Highlights the rich cultural diversity among Asian women. 66 pp.

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Development Forum. Special issue on "Women: Equality, Development and Peace." Vol. 8, No. 5, June 1980. Division of Economic and Social Information, United Nations, Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland.

The World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace held in Copenhagen, Denmark (July 1980) provides the backdrop for this issue of Development Forum focusing on women in development. Several articles and a special conference supplement report on the following issues effecting the status of women primarily in developing nations: religion, leadership roles, health conditions and services, social equality, education and employment. Development Forum, published monthly, is the regular UN publication in the areas of economics and social development. It provides updates on international development news, as well as offering a forum for public opinion about major UN causes and development issues. English, French, German, Spanish.

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Ferraro, Gary P. and Thomas Weisner (eds.). Special issue on "Nairobi." African Urban Studies. New Series, No. 3, Winter 1978-79. African Studies Center, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48824, USA.

This special issue of African Urban Studies concentrates on anthropological studies of Nairobi, which provide insights into the sociocultural changes that have taken place in that East African city. Two articles are of special interest here since they explore the changing role of women. In "Women in Nairobi: The Paradox of Urban 'Progress'," Veena Thodani discusses the dual dilemma of dependence versus independence for women who break with traditional rural social patterns and migrate to the city--only to be forced into marriage out of economic necessity. Nici Nelson's article, "Female-Centered Families: Changing Patterns of Marriage and Family Among Buzaa Brewers of Mathari Valley," offers a glimpse of how one group of women have sought alternative economic and social lifestyles through self-employment and female-centered family patterns.

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Home Economics. No. 2, June 1975 and No. 3, September 1975. Federation Internationale Pour L'Economie Familiale, 64 Avenue Edouard-Vailant, 92100 Boulogne, France.

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Intercom. "Women and Men: Changing Roles in a Changing World." April 1976. Center for Global Perspectives of the New York Friends Group, Inc., 218 East 18th Street, New York, New York 10003, USA.

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International Exchange News. Vol. 22, No. 2, Winter 1977-78. Washington International Center of Meridian House International, 1630 Crescent Place, N.W., Washington, D.C., 20009, USA.

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ISIS International Bulletin 11. Special issue on "Women, Land and Food Production." Spring 1979. ISIS, Via della Pelliccia 31, 00153 Rome, Italy.

This special collection of articles explores women's issues related to land reform, food production, agricultural development, and efforts to organize peasant women in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Includes reviews of relevant recent publications and films. The International Bulletin is a quarterly publication of ISIS which disseminates theoretical and practical information and documentation from women's groups and the womens' movement around the world. 39 pp.

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Journal of World Education. Vol. 5, No. 6, Winter 1975/75. Association of World Colleges and Universities, 3 Harbor Hill Drive, Huntington, New York 11743, USA.

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L.I.F.E. March 1978. League for International Food Education, 1126 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, USA.

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New World Outlook. Vol. 31, No. 8, April 1971. "Women of the Third World." Missions of the United Methodist Church, 475 Riverside Drive, New York, New York 10027, USA.

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The NFE Exchange. Issue No. 13-1978/3, "Women in Development." Non-Formal Education Information Center, Institute for International Studies in Education, College of Education, Michigan State University, 513 Erickson Hall, East Lansing, Michigan 48824, USA.

A publication issued three times a year for planners and practitioners of non-formal education for development, particularly in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. This issue presents an overview of what some aspects of development have meant to women and the varying perceptions of what is needed to assist women and why. Differing conceptual orientations to problems concerning women and development are identified since these are likely to influence the strategies adopted as solutions. Discusses three major issues of concern: equity and segregation, traditional vs. non-traditional roles, and cultural integrity vis-a-vis human rights. Included are synopses of eleven development projects concerning women, and an extensive policy-and program-oriented bibliography. 20 pp.

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People. "Women: The Long March." Vol. 4, No. 3, 1977. International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), 18-20 Lower Regent Street, London SW1Y 4PW, England, UK.

A series of articles examines the status of women two years after the Mexico City Conference. Of special interest are articles on the Jamaican Women's Bureau, the Concerned Women for Family Planning program in Bangladesh, and the Escuela Radiofonica de Educacion Familiar (EREF) in the Dominican Republic.

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Prospects. "Elements for a Dossier: Education and Womankind." Vol. 5, No. 3, 1975. Unesco, 7 Place de Fontenoy, 75700 Paris, France.

A collection of articles on women and education. Includes case studies on functional literacy for village women in Upper Volta, the role of women in the transformation of Cuban education, and the education and vocational training of women in the USSR. Other articles discuss women's right to an education and the influence of families and schools on developing a woman's view of her position in society. pp. 341-397.

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Rural Development Network Bulletin. Special 2-part issue on "Women in Development." No. 6: Part I, July 1976; Part II, May 1977. Overseas Liaison Committee, American Council of Education, One Dupont Circle, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, USA.

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UNICEF News. "Women and Development." Issue 82/1974/4. UNICEF Public Information Division, United Nations, New York, New York 10017, USA.

Special issue dedicated to women in developing nations. Provides examples of the lives of women in various countries and ways in which they are helping themselves so they may play active roles in their nations' development.

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The Urban Edge. Vol. 2, No. 4, April 1978. Council for International Urban Liaison, 818 18th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006, USA.

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World Communique (now YMCA World Communique). "International Women's Year: 1975." No. 3, May-June 1975. World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations, 37 Quai Wilson, 1201 Geneva, Switzerland.

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World Health. Two issues: "International Women's Year," January 1975; and "Women, Health and Development," June 1980. Division of Public Information, World Health Organization (WHO), Avenue Appia, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland.

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Zeidenstein, Sondra (ed.). Special issue on "Learning About Rural Women." Studies in Family Planning. Vol. 10, No. 11/12, November/December 1979. The Population Council, One Dag Hammerskjold Plaza, New York, New York 10017, USA.

This special issue focuses on developing a better understanding of the roles and status of rural women in different societies as important components in the development process. Articles are organized to discuss why such knowledge is crucial for all aspects of rural development policy, planning and implementation, and how data about rural women can be rapidly and efficiently collected. In Part One a wide range of topics and issues is covered, including income generation, family planning, resource development and time management, education, health care, food production, etc. Zeidenstein emphasizes the critical importance "... for planners to understand women's perspectives on their situation, not just the perspectives of men or 'the family' ..." Part Two deals with effective use of various research methodologies for obtaining relevant information from and about rural women. Contributions to this issue report research conducted in Africa, India, Latin America, and Southeast Asia. Of particular interest to family-planning developers, as well as to others actively involved in action development or research, operating with limited budgets. pp. 309-422.

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3.0 BIBLIOGRAPHIES

3.0 BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Birdsall, Nancy. Annotated Bibliography: An Introduction to the Social Science Literature on "Women's Place" and Fertility in the Developing World. 1974. Vol. 2, No. 1. International Program for Population Analysis, Interdisciplinary Communications Program, Smithsonian Institution, 1717 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, USA.

Combines an overview of the cited works with the single focus of the relationship between the status of women and the rates of fertility in developing countries. Emphasis is given to the mounting body of research findings which suggest that enhanced educational and occupational opportunities for women can offer couples attractive, feasible alternatives to early marriage and large families. 39 pp.

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Buvinic, Mayra, with Cheri S. Adams, Gabrielle S. Edgcomb, and Maritta Koch-Wesser. Women and World Development: An Annotated Bibliography. 1976. Overseas Development Council, 1717 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, USA.

Focuses on the effects of socioeconomic development and cultural change on women and on women's reactions to these changes. Annexes include a list of special issues of journals and periodicals, and of bibliographies related to women and development. 162 pp.

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Claffey, Joan M., Mary Joy Pigozzi, and Nancy W. Axinn. "Women in Development: A Select Annotated Bibliography." International Journal of Intercultural Relations. Vol. 3, 1979. Pergamon Press, Inc., Fairview Park, Elmsford, New York 10523, USA.

The authors have selected a sampling of the literature on women and development with emphasis on poor women in low-income countries. Focuses on the roles, relationships and opportunities of this group as they are affected by development practices and policies. Includes references to research studies, prescriptive articles, training guides, and topically oriented bibliographies. pp. 507-524.

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Epskamp, C. Inequality in Female Access to Education in Developing Countries: A Bibliography. Bibliography No. 5. 1979. Centre for the Study of Education in Developing Countries (CESO), P.O. Box 90734, 2509 LS, The Hague, Netherlands.

A literature survey focused on women's access to education, called "educational emancipation." Cites materials primarily concerned with technologically less developed countries outside Europe, USSR, North America, and Japan. Includes specific listings of publications by United Nations organizations, as well as privately published documents. 42 pp.

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Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Women and Family in Rural Development. DC/Sp. 31 PDC/2. 1977. Home Economics and Social Programmes, Documentation Centre and Population Documentation Centre, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 001000 Rome, Italy.

Annotated bibliography of FAO publications from 1966 to mid-1976 on women and family life. The entries, arranged according to subject and author, are intended to draw attention to the importance of including women and family in FAO rural development projects, particularly those which relate to population, agriculture, and food. In English, French, and Spanish. 58 pp.

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Fortmann, Louise. Tillers of the Soil and Keepers of the Hearth: A Bibliographic Guide to Women and Rural Development. Bibliography Series No. 2. 1979. Rural Development Committee, Center for International Studies, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14853, USA.

Presents source materials on women and rural development, with emphasis on Third World countries. Compiled especially for people who are teaching, researching, or involved in field programs centered around women and rural development. Includes bibliographies, publications, and resource materials divided into the following categories: General, Agriculture, Economic, Participation, Education, Law, Family, Population, and Ethnography. Entries are cross-indexed by country. 53 pp.

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Frank, Genevieve. Women at Work and in Society: A Selected Bibliography, 1970-1975. Publication IEME 5017. n.d. International Educational Materials Exchange, International Institute for Labour Studies, Case Postale 6, 1121 Geneva 22, Switzerland.

Lists more than 500 English and French documents on women and development. 44 pp.

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IDRC Library Bulletin (de la bibliotheque du CRDI). The Library, International Development Research Centre, P.O. Box 8500, ottawa, Ontario K1G 3H9, Canada.

Monthly acquisitions list of current literature on development. Includes a section on Women in Development.

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Kharas, Purveen. Women in Development: A Select Annotated Bibliography. 1978. Home Economics and Social Programmes Service, Human Resources, Institutions and Agrarian Reform Division, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy. 83 pp.

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Kratochvil, Laura and Shauna Shaw. African Women: A Select Bibliography. 1974. Centre for African Studies, Cambridge University, Cambridge, England, UK.

Compiled primarily to assist teaching and research at Cambridge University, this bibliography is based on extensive materials maintained by the Centre since 1961. Consecutively numbered entries are divided by subject headings such as General, the Arts, Development Studies (Economic and Social Change), Economics, Elites, Family (many sub-headings), Legal Position, Ornamentation, Politics, Religion and Ritual, Sexual Relations, Urban Studies, Women's Organizations, and Youth. All items are also coded by regions. (Not paginated.)

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International Association of the Pan African Institute for Development. Women and Development: A Select Bibliography. 1980. Available from International Association of the Pan African Institute for Development, General Secretariat Headquarters, Rue de Varembe 3, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland.

Lists materials for the following subject areas: children, health care, training, youth, nutrition, integrated rural development, and rural development projects. 32 pp.

****

Lissner, Lauren. Selected Bibliography of Literature on Appropriate Technology and Women. 1978. Home Economics and Social Programmes Service, Human Resources, Institutions and Agrarian Reform Division, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.

A useful resource kit of interest to those responsible for training activities in home economics agricultural extension. Includes an annotated bibliography, practical teaching guides, a discussion of appropriate technology as it relates to the home and the farm, and recommendations concerning the general subject of technology and women. 23 pp.

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McCarthy, Florence, Saleh Sabbah, and Akhter Roushan. Bibliography and Selected References: Rural Women in Bangladesh. 1978. Women's Section, Planning and Development Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Dacca, Bangladesh.

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The NFE Exchange, "Women in Development: Selective Bibliography on Women." Issue No. 13, 1978/3. Non-Formal Education Information Center, Institute for International Studies in Education, College of Education, Michigan State University, 513 Erickson Hall, East Lansing, Michigan 48824, USA.

In addition to this bibliography, the NFE Information Center has a number of specialized bibliographies available on topics relating to women and development. The Center also handles requests for information specifying special topics of interest. pp. 10-18.

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Rihani, May. Development as if Women Mattered: An Annotated Bibliography with a Third World Focus. Occasional Paper No. 10. 1978. Overseas Development Council, 1717 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20036, USA.

An annotated bibliography with an action/programming focus. 287 studies are organized by subject category and geographic region. Annexes include a list of other bibliographies in the field. 137 pp. (Available at no cost to women's organizations and institutions in Africa, Asia, and Latin America from the Office of Women in Development (PPC/WID), Agency for International Development, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20523, USA.

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Saulniers, Suzanne Smith and Cathy A. Rakowski. Women in the Development Process: A Select Bibliography on Women in Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America. 1977. Institute of Latin American Studies, the University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas 78712, USA.

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Technical Assistance Information Clearing House (TAICH). Women: A Select Annotated Bibliography of TAICH Holdings. Updated since 1975. TAICH, American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service, Inc., 200 Park Avenue South, New York, New York 10003, USA.

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UNICEF. Bibliographic Supplement to UNICEF Guide List ISIS. Women and Development. UN Publication OSU-6410. Supp. 1. 1977. UNICEF, Specifications Office, Supply Division, United Nations, New York, New York 10017, USA.

A selected bibliography of publications, materials, and related resources on the activities of women and girls. Covers foods and nutrition, handicrafts and domestic arts, family and child welfare, literacy and numeracy, marketing, cooperatives and consumer education, and labor-saving practices. Designed for use with the ISIS Guidelist on Women and Development published by UNICEF in 1975. 143 pp.

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Unesco. Women and Development in Asia: A Selected Bibliography. BKP/78/MD/1007-275. 1978 Population Education Clearing House, Unesco Regional Office for Education in Asia and Oceania, 920 Sukhumvit Road, C.P.O. Box 1425, Thailand.

Lists English language publications on a wide variety of topics, including economics, literacy, community development, and the roles and status of women. 25 pp.

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4.0 ORGANIZATIONS

4.1 ORGANIZATIONS: INTERNATIONAL

ACTION/Peace Corps, 806 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., M1214, Washington, D.C. 20525, USA.

****

African Training and Research Centre for Women (ATRCW, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, P.O. Box 3001, Addis Ababa, ETHIOPIA.

****

Asian and Pacific Centre for Women and Development, United Nations Development Programme, P.O. Box 1555, Tehran, IRAN.

****

Commission on the Status of Women, United Nations Economic and Social Council, United Nations Plaza, New York, New York 10017, USA.

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Council for Social Development, Sangha Rachana, 53 Lodi Estate, New Delhi 110 003, INDIA.

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Fundacion Nicaraguense de Desarrollo (FUNDE), Apartado Postal 2598, Managua, NICARAGUA

****

International Cooperative Education Center, Stanford Hall, Loughborough, Leicestershire. England, UK.

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International Center for Research on Women, 1010 16th Street, N.W., 3rd floor, Washington, D.C. 20036, USA.

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International Cooperative Alliance, P.O. Box 946, Moshi, TANZANIA.

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International Cooperative Alliance (ICA), 11 Upper Grosvenor Street, London WIX 9PA, England, UK.

****

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, 37-41 rue Montagne aux Herbes Potageres, 1000 Brussels 1, BELGIUM.

****

International Council of Social Democratic Women, 88A St. Johns Wood High Street, London NW 8 7SJ, England, UK.

****

International Family Planning Project, American Home Economics Association, 2010 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. USA.

****

International Institute for Adult Literary Methods (IIALM), P.O. Box 1555, Tehran, IRAN.

****

International Institute for Labour Studies, Case Postale 6, 1211 Geneva 22, SWITZERLAND.

****

International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), 18-20 Lower Regent Street, London SW1Y 4PW. England, UK.

****

International Population and Urban Research Center, Institute of International Studies, University of California, Berkeley, California 94720, USA.

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International Women's Development Bank, United Nations Development Programme, 345 East 46th Street, New York, New York 10017, USA.

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International Women's Tribune Centre, 345 East 46th Street, Room No. 815, New York, New York 10017, USA.

****

Match-International Centre, 323 Chapel, Ottawa, Ontario K1N 722, CANADA.

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Ontario Ministry of Labour, Women's Bureau, 400 University Avenue, 10th Floor, Toronto, Ontario, CANADA.

****

Overseas Education Fund (OEF), 2101 L Street, N.W., Suite 916, Washington, D.C. 20037, USA.

****

Project on the Status and Education of Women, Association of American Colleges, 1818 R Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009, USA.

****

Secretariat for Women in Development, New TransCentury Foundation, 1789 Columbia Road N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009, USA.

****

UNESCO Institute for Education, Feldbrunnenstrasse 70, D-2000 Hamburg 13, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

****

United States Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, Washington, D.C. 20210, USA.

****

Women's Bureau of Sri Lanka, Ministry of Plan Implementation, 124 Barnes Place, Colombo, SRI LANKA.

****

Women's Communications Centre, 3 Church Street, Suite 201, Toronto M53 1M2, Ontario, CANADA.

****

Women's Equity Action League, 733 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005, USA.

****

Women's History Research Center, 2325 Oak Street, Berkeley, California 94708, USA.

****

Women's International Information and Communication Service, Casa Postale 301, 1227 Carouge, SWITZERLAND.

****

Women's International Network, 187 Grant Street, Lexington, Massachusetts 02173, USA.

****

Women's Studies Program, 1058 LSA Building, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109, USA.

****

World Education, Inc. 251 Park Avenue South, New York, New York 10010, USA.

****

World Young Women's Christian Association, 37 Quai Wilson, 1210 Geneva, SWITZERLAND.

****

4.2 ORGANIZATIONS: AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST

Ethiopian Women's Association, P.O. Box 2418, Addis Ababa, ETHIOPIA.

****

Federation Des Femmes Voltaiques (FFV), (Federation of Women of Volta), BP 378, Ouagadougou, UPPER VOLTA.

****

Institut Africain pour le Developpement Economique et Sociale (INADES), B.P. 8008, Abidjan, IVORY COAST.

****

Institute for Development Studies, University of Nairobi, P.O. Box 30197, Nairobi, KENYA.

****

Institute for Women's Studies in the Arab World, (Beirut University College), 475 Riverside Drive, Room 1221, New York, New York 10027, USA.

****

International Cooperative Alliance (ICA), Regional Office for East and Central Africa, P.O. Box 946, Moshi, TANZANIA.

****

Lagos State Market Women Association, c/o Mrs. M. Caxton-Martins, 67 Iyun Road, Surur Lere, Lagos, NIGERIA.

****

Maenderleo Ya Wanawake (Organization for Women's Progress), P.O. Box 44412, Nairobi, KENYA.

****

Mindolo Ecumentical Foundation, P.O. Box 1493, Kitwe, ZAMBIA.

****

Mt. Carmel International Training Centre for Community Services, 12 David Street, P.O. Box 6111, Haifa, ISRAEL.

****

4.3 ORGANIZATIONS: ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

The Asian Women's Institute, c/o Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow, INDIA.

****

Bharatiya Grameen Mahila Sanghi, (National Association of Rural Women), Room No. 9/104, Jammagar Hutments (Block 11), Mansingh Road, New Delhi, INDIA.

****

Council for Asian Manpower Studies, Ltd., 4 Purok Aguinaldo, University of the Philippines, Diliman, Quezon City, PHILIPPINES.

****

Korean Women's Institute, Ewha Women's University, Seoul, KOREA.

****

Nepal Women's Organization, Central Office M House, Ram Shah Path, Kathmandu, NEPAL.

****

Pacific Women's Resource Center, Box No. 534, Suva, FIJI.

****

Peking Women's Federation, c/o Permanent Mission of China to the United Nations, 155 West 66th Street, New York, New York 10023, USA.

****

Society for Research on Women, P.O. Box 13078, Johnsonville, Wellington, NEW ZEALAND.

****

Women's Welfare Division, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, New Delhi, INDIA.

****

4.4 ORGANIZATIONS: EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

American Association of University Women (AAUW), 2401 Virginia Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037, USA.

****

Center for Research on Women in Higher Education and the Professions, Wellesley College, 828 Washington Street, Wellesley, Massachusetts 02181, USA.

****

Inter-American Commission of Women, Organization of American States, Washington, D.C. 20006, USA.

****

Office of Women in Development, Agency for International Development, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20523, USA.

****

Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, 252 Bloor Street West, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1V6, CANADA.

****

Overseas Development Council, 1717 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, USA.

****

Overseas Liaison Committee, American Council on Education, One Dupont Circle, N.W., Washington D.C. 20036, USA.

****

Women's Research and Resources Center, c/o The Richardson Institute, 158 North Gower Street, London, England, UK.

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4.5 ORGANIZATIONS: LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Communicacion, Intercambio y Desarrollo Humano en America Latin (CIDHAL), A.P. 549, Cuernavaca, Morelos, MEXICO.

****

Colegio de Obstetrics de Pichincha, (Society of Midwives of Pichincha Province), Calle Guayaquil No. 1629, Edificio Alhambra San Bias 3, No. 303, Quito, ECUADOR.

****

Consejo Nacional de Muheres de Guatemala, (National Council of Women of Guatemala), 5 Avenue 15-19, Zone 14, Guatemala City, GUATEMALA.

****

Council on the Affairs and Status of Women in Guyana (CASWIG), 237 Camp Street, Georgetown, GUYANA.

****

Desarrollo Economico Laboral Feminino Integral (DELFI), Apartado 49, Centro Colon, San Jose, COSTA RICA.

****

Instituto Superior de Cultura Feminina, (Higher Institute of Women's Culture), Rua Barata Riveriro, 383/6 andar (Copacabana), Rio de Janeiro, BRAZIL 22 001.

****

Jamaica's Women's Bureau, c/o Pan American Health Organization Office, P.O. Box 508, Bridgetown, Barbados, WEST INDIES.

****

Organization of American States (OAS), Inter-American Commission of Women, Washington, D.C. 20006, USA.

****

Union de Ciudadanas de Colombia, (Union of Colombian Women Citizens), Carrera 7 No. 6-54 piso 3, oficina 31, Bogota, COLOMBIA.

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5.0 RECENT ACQUISITIONS

African Bibliographic Center. AMA: Women in African and American Worlds. An Outlook. Current Reading List Series: Vol. 12, Nos. 5B & C. 1978. African Bibliographic Center, P.O. Box 13096, Washington, D.C. 20009, USA. 20 pp.

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Mota, Vivian M. The Burdened Women: Women's Work and Child Care in the Dominican Republic. ZoZ/466-3430. 1979. Overseas Education Fund (OEF), 2101 L Street, N.W., Suite 916, Washington, D.C. 20037, USA. 62 pp.

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National Women's Workshop on Appropriate Technology: Tradition-Linked Technology. n.d. South Pacific Appropriate Technology Foundation (SPATF), P.O. Box 6937, Boroko, Papua New Guinea. 15 pp. plus appendices.

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New Internationalist. "The People, the Ideas, Action in the Fight for World Development." No. 90, August 1980. New Internationalist, Montagu House, High Street, Huntingdon, PE18 6EP, Cambridgeshire, England, UK. Also Central News Agency Private, Ltd., 29/30 Connaught Circus, P.O. Box 374, New Delhi 110 001, India or 113 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, NEw York 11201, USA.

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Newland. Kathleen. The Sisterhood of Man. A Worldwatch Institute Book. 1979. W. W. Norton & Company, Inc., 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10036, USA. 242 pp.

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Newland, Kathleen. Women, Men, and the Division of Labor. Worldwatch Paper 37. 1980. Worldwatch Institute, 1776 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, USA. 43 pp.

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"On Campus with Women" from Project on the Status and Education of Women, No. 27. Summer 1980. Association of American Colleges. 1818 R Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009, USA. 5 separate volumes.

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Overseas Education Fund (OEF). Child Care Needs of Low Income Mothers in Less Developed Countries. 1979. Overseas Education Fund (OEF), 2101 L Street, N.W., Suite 916, Washington, D.C. 20037, USA. 16 pp.

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Paqueo, Vincente and Edna Angeles. An Analysis of Wife's Labor Force Participation in the Philippines and the Threshold Hypothesis. Discussion Paper 7913. 1979. University of the Philippines System, School of Economics Library, Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines. 41 pp.

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Programmes for Better Family Living (PBFL). Women's Leadership in Rural Development. PBFL Report Series No. 14. 1974. Programmes for Better Family Living, P.O. Box 30470, Nairobi, Kenya. 26 pp.

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Rural Development: Participation Review. Vol. 1, No. 3, Spring 1980. A Publication of the Rural Development Committee, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14853, USA.

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Rubin, Josephine. "Women and Peace." Whole Earth Papers. Vol. 1, No. 6. 1978. Global Education Associates, 552 Park Avenue, East Orange, New Jersey 07017, USA. 10 pp.

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Schumacher, Ilsa et al. Limits to Productivity: Improving Women's Access to Technology and Credit. Draft 1980. Office of Women in Development (PPC/WID), Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. 20523, USA. 65 pp.

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U.S. Bureau of the Census. Illustrative Statistics on Women in Selected Developing Countries. 1980. U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20523, USA. 24 pp.

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Wainaina, Annie. Integrated Functional Education: Expansion of the Programme to the Divisions. Report Series No. 24. 1976. Programmes for Better Family Living (PBFL)/Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), P.O. Box 30470, Nairobi, Kenya. Reports on the expansion of the Integrated Functional Education Programme (IFEP) into the Western Division of Machakos District and linkages made between this program and the Women's Group Programme of the Ministry of Housing and Social Services. Examines the IFEP's achievements in organizing group and community projects, working with interagency teams, and coordinating and sharing resources. Also discusses some of the problems (e.g., limited training facilities, scarce resources, lack of specialized extension workers, and frequent transfers of staff members) encountered by the IFEP. 23 pp. (Related documents in the PFGL/FAO series include Integrated Functional Education (Report Series No. 13) and Women's Groups in Rural Development (Report Series No. 15).)

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Westoff, Leslie Aldridge (ed.). Focus: Women in Search of Equality. 1979. Educational Testing Service, Princeton, New Jersey 08541, USA. 19 pp.

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What the Women Are Saying About the Unmarried Girl, Her Child. 1977. Division of African Education, Salisbury, Zimbabwe. 18 pp.

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Women at Work: An ILO Newsbulletin. International Labour Organization, CH-1211, Geneva 22, Switzerland.

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World Food Programme (WFP). Food Aid and the Role of Women in Development. 1976. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy. 43 pp.